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STALINGRAD FIGHTING SHIFTS TO NORTHERN SECTOR OF CITY WITH NAZIS IN SOUTHERN AREA

Red Troops, Driven to Corner, Destroying Houses, Factories

RETREAT FORBIDDEN

German Forces in Caucasus Capture Several Strong Soviet Positions

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 1.—The German forces have enveloped Stalingrad in a complete half circle, the southern sector in reality fallen into German hands, according to reports furnished by the German High Command.

The main battleground having shifted to the northern sector, the fiercest fighting is now being waged in that sector, in the vicinity of three large factories, the residence district of laborers, a large slaughterhouse and the Spartacus Square.

Furthermore, the DNB report says, the Soviets are strictly forbidden to retreat, and driven to a corner are blowing up the houses and factories which they have been defending. A certain factory in the northern sector of Stalingrad was blown up when the Germans closed in on it, burying underneath the debris, it is reported, 3,000 corpses of Soviet soldiers and citizens.

Soviet Forces Fail

Domei

BERLIN, October 1.—With large formations infantry and mechanized troops, the Soviet forces attempted to counter-attack the German advance in the northern lines of Stalingrad but were driven back by the German troops, the German News Agency reported today.

In fierce battles, the Soviet army suffered a loss of 98 tanks, it was revealed.

On the other hand, German troops in close cooperation with the Luftwaffe have gained further new positions in the northern section of the Volga citadel, it was disclosed.

Meanwhile, in the northwestern areas of Voronezh, the German forces were also successful in destroying 25 Soviet tanks, it was reported.

Germans Take Soviet Positions

Domei

BERLIN, October 1.—German units operating in the Caucasus along Southern Terek and on the shores of the Black Sea yesterday succeeded in capturing several strong Soviet positions in the mountains following a terrific engagement, it is reported here by the D.N.B.

The German units, collaborating with air and anti-aircraft units in this sector, yesterday destroyed 18 Soviet tanks and six enemy planes, while German fighter planes in fierce aerial combats shot down many Soviet planes.

Soviet Press Comment
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 30.—The various Soviet papers emphasize that the defense of Stalingrad, where fierce street fightings have been going on for over half month, is not simply the defense of that city but the defense of the Soviet fronts in North Caucasus and other places, for as long as the offensive on Stalingrad continues, Germany will be compelled to peg her main strength there.

The great significance of a long drawn-out Soviet resistance lies in this point, the papers say, as the Soviet Supreme Headquarters plans to withstand the German main forces in the Stalingrad district, at whatever sacrifice, until winter, in an attempt to save the endangered North Caucasus.

At present the center of fighting is in the laborers' district in the northwestern sector of Stalingrad. The German forces are still keeping up their violent offensives.

Taylor in Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, October 1.—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Holy See arrived here from Madrid on his way to Washington, it was learned here today. Mr. Taylor is expected to visit England shortly.

German Flying Ace, Captain Marseille, Killed in N. Africa

Domei

BERLIN, October 1.—Captain Hans Joachim Marseille, crack flier in the Reich air force, was killed in an air accident in North Africa, it was announced today by the German High Command. A Berliner to the backbone, the Captain was 22 years old at the time of his death. Since his arrival on the North African front to participate in the German operations, he claimed a total of 158 British warplanes, for which he was honored with the Iron Cross with Diamond by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. His loss is mourned by the entire German nation.

U.S. INDUSTRIES HIT BY LABOR DISPUTES

Totals of 222 and 229 Cases Recorded for July and August Despite War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 1— Despite the war, labor disputes in the United States continue to increase.

A recent survey made by the Board of War Production shows that in August there were 229 labor disputes in the United States as compared with 222 in July, involving 79,414 and 80,722 industrial workers respectively, according to Washington dispatches.

The total losses of labor days through the disputes aggregated 233,614 days in August, and 266,553 days in July, the report added.

Roosevelt Ends Tour

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 1.—According to an announcement by the Department of State, President Roosevelt has completed his two-week tour of military bases, ordnance plants and training quarters in various States in America and returned to the White House, a Washington dispatch received here today disclosed.

Leaving the American capital on September 17, the Chief Executive visited Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Idaho to inspect army and navy bases, dockyards, tanks, airplane and ammunition plants and conditions in army and navy training quarters.

He returned to Washington once during the tour but immediately left for Arizona and other States on the Pacific coast, completing his inspection tour at noon today.

KAMAKURA ARRIVING AT YOKOHAMA OCT. 8

Officials Going to Tateyama To Inspect Passports And Luggages

The Kamakura Maru, the second Japanese-British repatriation ship, with Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Canberra, and other evacuees from Australia and vicinity on board, will arrive off Yokohama Port at dawn on October 8 and drop anchor at No. 4 Pier at 9 a.m. the same day. She left Shonan on September 27.

Officials will be dispatched from Tateyama to inspect the passports, luggages and belongings to facilitate the returnees' convenience, while a demarcation line will be made for the welcomers to avoid congestion.

A liaison conference of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Police, the Water Police, the Gendarmerie, the Customs and other offices concerned will be held at 1 p.m. today in this connection.

Worship at Ise Shrines

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, Japan's special envoys to the National Government of China at Nanking, who recently returned from China, worshipped at the Ise Grand Shrines on Friday morning and reported the successful completion of their mission, reports Domei.

Nanking L[illegible] Here

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of [illegible] the Nanking Government, arrived in Tokyo on Frid[illegible]he youth movement of this country in connection with [illegible]ational Movement now being launched in China under [illegible]p of President Wang Ching-wei. Minister Lin (right) [illegible]n above photo as he reached Tokyo Station.

PUBLICITY MINISTER OF NANKING ARRIVES

Lin Pai-Sheng and Party to Stay in Tokyo 20 Days to Study Youth Movement

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government, Nanking, and chief secretary of the propelling committee of the New National Movement under the sponsorship of the same Government, accompanied by Sheng Yi-shou, member of the promotion committee of the movement and five others, arrived at Tokyo Station by the special express train Fuji at 3:25 p.m. Friday. Mr. Lin left Nanking on September 30.

The object of his mission here is connected with inspection of the national movement now in full swing in this country centering on Japan's youth. At the railway station, Nanking's Minister of Publicity was welcomed by representatives of the Foreign Office, Education Ministry as well as various public bodies. Mr. Lin and his party registered at the Imperial Hotel.

In a day or two, after completing a round of courtesy calls, Mr. Lin will visit the Dai Nippon Youth Corps, Central Training Institute of corps leaders, Bunrika University, Army Preparatory School, Ochanomizu Model Home Life Institute, Navy Aviation School, Japan Women's University, various young men's schools and other institutions. During his scheduled stay in Tokyo for about 20 days, Mr. Lin will carefully study the activities of Japanese youths in the national movement.

A large-scale welcome meeting for Mr. Lin will be held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Dai Nippon Asia Development Federation and Tokyo Municipality at the Kyoritsu Lecture Hall in Kanda at 6 p.m. on October 6. The program will include national group rites, opening address by Dr. Gonichi Kodaira, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a brief speech by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, and others. Through the introduction of Dr. Mannosuke Yamaoka, Director-in-Chief of the Dai Nippon Asia Development Federation, Mr. Lin will also deliver a speech. A Japanese motion picture "Godly Soldiers of the Air" and news-reels will bring the function to a close.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Ideology

The "Principle of the People's Welfare" as embodied in Dr. Sun Yatsen's "San-nin Chui" constitutes the backbone of the New National Movement which is rapidly gaining ground in China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, Hsu Liang, Ambassador of the National Government of China to Tokyo,

(Continued on Page 2)

[illegible]UMOUS AWARD [illegible]NCED BY ARMY

[illegible]or-General Kitajima, [illegible]ed of Illness, Made [illegible]utenant-General

[illegible]thumous promotion of [illegible]al Takumi Kitajima, [illegible]taff of the Headquarters [illegible]ern Army, who took sick [illegible]uty and died on September [illegible]ieutenant-general was an[illegible] the War Ministry Thurs[illegible]

[illegible]al service for the late Gen[illegible] be held by the Headquar[illegible]e Eastern Army at the Aoy[illegible]al Hall at 1:00 p.m. today[illegible]dy will be in state betw[illegible]d 3:00 p.m.

The [illegible]utenant-General Kitajima [illegible] at Mizugae-cho, Saga Pref[illegible]e was a graduate of the [illegible]reparatory School, of the [illegible]det School and of the Army [illegible]lege. He served successiv[illegible] staff officer at the Chi[illegible]rtress, as a member of th[illegible]rters of Military Education[illegible]structor at the Army S aff [illegible] a staff officer of an outp[illegible]nd of the Imperial Body[illegible]ision and as an instru[illegible]e Army Intendance Scho[illegible]s ordered to Europe in 19[illegible] his return, he was appoi[illegible]det unit commander at th[illegible] Cadet School. In 1938 [illegible]ade the commander of a[illegible]anchoukuo. Promoted to [illegible]eral in August, 1939, he wa[illegible]d the commander of an [illegible]v corps. In 1940 he was [illegible] to the Military Affairs [illegible] the War Ministry. In Ju[illegible]e was given the importa[illegible] Chief of the Eastern Army.

A [illegible]m his boyhood, the late [illegible]t-General Kitajima, at t[illegible]his graduation from the [illegible]paratory School, had the [illegible] of being granted a silver[illegible]om His Majesty the Empe[illegible] His Imperial Majesty [illegible]n Prince.

He [illegible]d by his mother, Mrs. Shi[illegible]a; his wife, Shitsu; eldes[illegible]shi; eldest daughter, Junk[illegible]ond daughter, Yoshiko.

INDI[illegible]OTS CONTINUE

Domei

LIS[illegible]tober 1.—Four thousand[illegible]triots have started a dem[illegible] at Cuttack, Orissa, India[illegible] British officers and police[illegible] result of which the police[illegible]o the demonstrators, killi[illegible]nd wounding three, Reute[illegible]ed today from Bombay.

Th[illegible]urther said that three bom[illegible] Indian demonstrators exp[illegible]medabad and a number [illegible] were wounded.

AIR HERO AND TWO FLIGHT UNITS GRANTED CITATIONS FOR DEEDS IN CAMPAIGNS OF BURMA AND P.I.

CITATIONS

The citation issued to Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto of the Yoshioka Flight Unit follows:

"Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto, of the Yoshioka Flight Unit.

"The above, as a formation leader, participated in the raids on the airfields at Rangoon on January 28, 1942. Encountering powerful enemy fighter planes over Rangoon, the above courageously and voluntarily challenged the enemy and saved the Company Leader from critical situations.

"When his plane was hit by enemy shots and almost incapacitated, the indomitable Lieutenant, single-handed, flew low over the Mingaradon Airfield and, defying intense enemy rifle and gun fire from the ground, searched and repeatedly machine-gunned enemy planes on the ground as often as seven times, blasting three enemy bomber planes.

"When his bullets were exhausted and flames burst out from his plane, he calmly crashed into the enemy with his plane and met a glorious end.

"The Lieutenant's perseverance and indomitable fighting spirit are a manifestation of the guiding spirit of our Army fighter plane units, while his exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby awarded.

May 10, 1942

Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma Area."

The citation issued to the Yoshioka Flight Unit follows:

"The Yoshioka Flight Unit.

"The above, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia marched into southern French Indo-China. Participating in the Burma campaign right from the start, the above undertook various important duties and rendered distinguished services in the aerial annihilative battles. The above has confirmedly shot down or seriously damaged as many as 110 odd enemy planes since the start of the war, thereby contributing materially to the whole of the Burma campaign. Its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

June 15, 1942

Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma Area."

The citation granted to the Honda Flight Unit follows:

"The Honda Flight Unit.

"Taking part in the Philippines operations, the above carried out a trans-ocean flight and effected successful surprise attacks. Later, springing into time action, the above carried forward its base close to the enemy and blasted the enemy's attempts to rehabilitate its air strength. At the same time, it offered close cooperation in the landing of the main force of the land corps and in the Manila operations. In addition, the above engaged in various reconnaissance duties and achieved considerable results.

"Transferred to the Thai and Burma areas late in January, 1942, the above displayed inordinate daring and either cooperated in aerial annihilative battles and in the landing of the main forces of the land units in Rangoon and Mandalay or undertook various reconnaissance assignments. Chief among the brilliant war gains scored by the above are 130 enemy planes shot down or seriously damaged, 880 rolling stock and 70 sea craft destroyed.

"The above's contribution to the Philippines and Burma campaigns in general are indeed great, while its exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

June 15, 1942

Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma Area."

His Majesty Hears of Heroism—Lieutenant Yamamoto Crashed Own Plane After Sealing Doom of Heavy Enemy Force

HONDA FORMATION SHIELDED LANDING CORPS

For meritorious services in the Burma and Philippines aerial campaigns, citations have been awarded by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Air Force in the Burma Area to Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto, to the Yoshioka Flight Unit and to the Honda Flight Unit. This fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. Friday. The War Ministry announcement follows:

"A citation has been granted by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma Area to Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto and another to the Yoshioka Flight Unit in recognition of their meritorious services in the Burma aerial campaign; and still another to the Honda Flight Unit for its distinguished contributions to the Philippines and the Burma aerial operations. This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Lieutenant Yamamoto

Machine-gunning the enemy airfield seven times in his burning plane before he crashed himself to death, the action of Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto, whose citation was brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty, was one of such high courage that even the enemy was moved to praise.

Toward the end of January, the enemy air strength which centered around Rangoon became considerably weakened as a result of the devastating raids repeatedly carried out by the Japanese airmen. But the enemy was not totally crippled. Reinforcements came in from India and China and the enemy showed signs of making counter-attacks. On January 28 it was ascertained by a scout plane that there were about 40 small planes and ten large planes at the Mingaradon Airfield.

Lieutenant Yamamoto led a formation in an attack against this enemy force. At 1:55 p.m. the first attack was carried out. The Yamamoto Unit gave protection to a comrade unit fighting two enemy fighters at an altitude of 4,500 meters, 10 kilometers northeast of Mingaradon. When the second assault was carried out at 2:05 p.m., Lieutenant Yamamoto's company commander discovered an enemy Tomahawk plane and immediately engaged it in combat.

Lieutenant Yamamoto and a comrade (Sub-Company Officer Hagiwara) immediately went to the company commander's aid, and discovering another enemy plane attacking from the rear, forced it to flee. The company commander pursued the Tomahawk through the clouds at about 4,000 meters, but because of heavy clouds and because all comrade planes were engaged in combat with the increasing number of enemy fighters, all contact between him and his unit was cut off.

Lieutenant Yamamoto ploughed his way through the clouds in search for his company commander. After a long struggle, he finally found him surrounded by several enemy fighters. Lieutenant Yamamoto dove into the fight and succeeded in rescuing his company commander, but the enemy planes continued to increase. While engaged in the difficult task of affording protection to his company commander, Lieutenant Yamamoto became lost.

What happened to Lieutenant Yamamoto has since then become clear by the words of prisoners and of the native inhabitants living in that sector. According to the prisoners, on that day while the fighters were engaged in deadly combat, a Japanese fighter drawing a long tail of black smoke appeared over the airfield. It came low over the field and machine-gunned it seven times. The Japanese fighter repeated its attack with terrible ferocity and it was feared that the pilot intended to destroy the planes still in the hangars.

The Japanese plane destroyed three Blenheim fighters but finally burst into flames and dashed itself onto the airfield. The Japanese pilot was immediately taken to a hospital, and later given a military funeral at the Edward Church with British officers attending. It is said that Wasson, a Royal Air Force battalion chief, gathered his men and highly praised the action of the Japanese airman.

The Rangoon Gazette on January 30 published a similar account and said that the Lieutenant's deed was one of hitherto unseen courage. Even the enemy was moved by the heroic action of this exemplary Japanese airman.

Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto (Now Captain), who was awarded the highest honor that a warrior can receive, was born in the same birthplace of Chief Warrant Officer Inagaki, one of the nine Hero-Gods who laid down their lives in the Pearl Harbor attack.

Lieutenant Yamamoto was still a lad of only eleven years old when he left his native village, Yachimura, and moved to Kabeta, Tsu City, Mie Prefecture where his family is living at present. From his childhood, he was keenly interested in taking scientific toys to pieces or fixing them up. While still a student of the Military Academy the following lines were found in his diary which he used to write during his holidays:

"August 7, Wednesday. Fine weather. When I reached the Akogi Station my father was there to welcome me for I had passed the examination. Upon reaching home, I found my mother standing at the front door waiting for my return. First of all, I offered a prayer to the departed souls of my ancestors."

Thus this youth, who thought it the greatest pleasure to be able to enjoy his parental love was the Lieutenant Yamamoto who conducted an intense aerial raid against Mingaradon, the enemy air base in Burma, on January 28 this year and laid down his life in a furious aerial combat with the enemy planes, most of which he shot down.

Lieutenant Yamamoto's elder brother, Chief Warrant Officer Tsunehira Yamamoto, who is 27 years old, is an instructor at the Hamamatsu Army Aviation School, while the younger brother, Mitsuhiko Yamamoto, who is 20 years old, is following the example set by him and is studying in the Aviation Officers' School. Thus the three sons of the Yamamoto family were all made to serve in the Imperial Air Forces. Brought up and educated in such a family, Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto was apparently bound with the strongest of ties with his loyal and patriotic ancestors who devoted their lives for the great cause of the country by serving their Lord Chikafusa Kitabatake. His aged father, Jinbei Yamamoto, always used to tell him that he should in no case smear the name of their ancestors. These words undoubtedly rang in his ears constantly. In the last letter which he wrote to his parents, he emphatically mentioned that it was the highest act of filial piety on his part to lay down his life for His Majesty the Emperor as well as for his country.

Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto who had both the appearance and character of a true samurai, was a great lover of cicada. His only hobby was to read and to play the shakuhachi (Japanese flute made of bamboo). His mother, Mrs. Yae Yamamoto, who is 44 years old today, had the following to say about her son:

"Kanekichi was unusually silent from childhood. I used to tell him that I could not hear any interesting story about the Army from him, but his invariable reply was a smile. However, he was very careful and attentive, always asking me whether I wanted a massage. Besides, he was always seen repairing something at home whenever he had any

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH REACH CHUNGKING

Chiang Capital Busy With Anglo-U.S. Schemers

Domei

CANTON, October 2.—A British special envoy to Chungking, dispatched by the Government-General of India, arrived at Chungking on September 28 with three members of his suite, says a Chungking report received here today. The envoy's mission, it was said, is to appeal to Chungking to send Chinese reinforcements to the increasingly weakening Indian defense.

With the arrival of Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, and this British emissary, political circles in Chungking are keenly watching their movements, the report added.

P.I. INDIANS CELEBRATE

Domei

MANILA, October 2.—Local Indian nationalists today held a grand rally at the Indian Temple on the occasion on the 72nd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, under the auspices of the Philippine Branch of the Indian Independence League.

Taking this opportunity in an attempt to play up the anti-British movement, all shops and offices managed by the local Indian nationals were closed.

ATTLEE BACK IN LONDON

Roosevelt's Son to Join U.S. Air Force in Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 1.—Major Clement Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, returned to London today by plane from his visit to Ottawa, according to reports received here from the British capital.

Aboard the same plane was Colonel Elliot Roosevelt, second son of President Roosevelt, who has been transferred from the United States army air force in Africa to the American army air force stationed in England.

SHIMADA VISITS HOSPITALS

Navy Minister Comforts Wounded At Medical College in Tsukiji

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, at 9 a.m. Thursday visited the Naval Medical College at Tsukiji and comforted wounded soldiers who are receiving treatment there.

Navy Minister Shimada later gave an instructive address to students of the Medical College.

Later the Navy Minister visited the hospital attached to the same college located in Meguro Ward for the same purpose.

VISIT BY U.S. ENVOY DISAPPOINTS CHIANG

Total Absence of Activity by Willkie in Chungking Supports Impression

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, October 1.—Contrary to Chungking's fond expectations, Wendell Willkie, personal envoy of President Roosevelt, has given no promise of positive aid, and his visit is likely to end in nothing more than a mere check-up on the resistance power of the Chungking regime. That is the impression one would gain from reports received here so far. As if to support this impression, there is a total absence of intimations of any kind as to Willkie's future activities during his sojourn in Chungking.

While busying itself with welcome programs for its American guest, the Chungking regime, like India which is harassed by independence uprisings, is continuing maneuvers for further aid from America and Britain.

Appeal to Mohammedans

In his verbal report, made public in Chungking on September 28, on his recent inspection tour of the northwestern Mohammedan provinces in China, General Pai Tsung-hsi, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Military Council, appealed to the Mohammedans the world over to cooperate with the Chungking regime, saying in effect: "I hope the Mohammedans will cast away their old ideas and turn their eyes toward the progress of the world and the future existence and welfare of the Mohammedan States." By this General Pai betrayed the lack of cooperation between the Mohammedans and Chungking.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chungking's ambassador to Britain, on September 28 emphasized Chungking's position in the current World War and pointed out the importance of extending aid to Chungking. He said: "By turning the coastal areas in China into air bases, American-British air forces would be able to effect air-raids on the Japanese mainland, including Tokyo."

This is Chungking's confession that its existing air strength is inadequate to recapture the air bases scattered over the coast of the Chinese continent and which were lost to the Japanese Forces in the recent Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign. Chungking is angling for reinforcements from America and Britain.

Burma Is Strategic Point

"Burma is an important strategical point and an ideal base for effecting attacks against Japan," said General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, thereby pointing out the necessity and importance of recapturing Burma and requesting further American-British aid.

All this seems to indicate that Willkie's visit, far from bringing any promise of further aid, has been a disappointment to Chungking and that Roosevelt's envoy will do nothing beyond scrutinizing the resistance power of the Chungking regime.

As to what Willkie will do hereafter while in Chungking no indications are yet obtainable.

Publicity Minister Of Nanking Arrives

(Continued from Page 1)

said in an interview with the press on the occasion of the arrival here of Minister Lin Pai-sheng.

"The New People's movement," he stressed, "proposes not only to strengthen the National Government through intellect, benevolence and fortitude but to build up a national structure capable of extending all-out cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Ambassador Hsu recalled that China has had no strong popular movement in its history of 4,000 years except the one started by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The latter's campaign, however, was designed to appeal to the intellectual class of China although it was based on the principle of Greater East Asia, he explained.

Pointing out that the new drive launched by the National Government of China caters to the people in every walk of life, Mr. Hsu emphasized that the whole idea is to "make new the people's living." By that, he continued, the suffering masses will be given stability in their daily life.

"Mr. Lin's visit to Japan, I understand, has been motivated by the desire to get sufficient knowledge of organization in studying the national movements, especially of youths, under the Imperial Rule Assistance Association," Mr. Hsu said.

Coming back to the New National Movement, Ambassador Hsu asserted that inasmuch as it makes a general appeal not only to the people under the National Government but those under the Chungking regime, the campaign is expected to result in awakening the Chungking masses to the folly of living under the Chiang government, he said.

Aoki Meets Wang To Discuss Problems Between 2 Nations

Domei

NANKING, October 1.—Kazuo Aoki, who was recently appointed as Minister without Portfolio in the Tojo Cabinet, called on President Wang Ching-wei at his official residence this morning and for one hour discussed problems relative to the consolidation of Sino-Japanese financial and economic relations. Until recently, Mr. Aoki was supreme economic adviser to the National Government of China. Before calling on President Wang, Mr. Aoki conferred for more than one hour with Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister.

BIG SPORTS EVENTS SET FOR WEEKEND

Big Six Baseball and Football Season to Get Under Way Today

This weekend marks the start of a busy three-month campaign in a number of intercollegiate sports events, with baseball, football, rugby and track and field taking the spotlight today.

At the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium, the Tokyo Big-Six University Baseball League opens with the defending champion, Meiji meeting Rikkyo from 1:30 p.m. In the same outer garden, at the Shrine stadium, the lid on the local gridiron season will be lifted with Waseda facing Nichidai and Meiji meeting Rikkyo in a Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu (football) League double-header starting at 1 p.m.

Rugby, which already has seen several warm-up tilts again today, pits two leading fifteens, Meiji and Keio, in a couple of breathers. Keio will meet Hosei at Hiyoshi from 3 p.m. and Meiji lining up against Senshu at Hachimanyama from 1:30 p.m.

Former Stars Running

On Sunday, Big Six baseball continues with a triple-header, while cinder paths followers will gather from 1 p.m. at the Meiji Shrine stadium to watch a team of former stars, led by Ryutoku Yoshioka, famed Olympic sprinter, compete against a picked aggregation of student stars.

In baseball the majority of schools have been hard hit by graduation, and reports have it that this season will see new men in most of the key positions for all nines. The defending champions Meiji, especially, will feel the loss of their ace hurler, Fujimoto, who has joined the Tokyo Kyojin club of the professional league. However, Meiji is expected to have little trouble in downing Rikkyo today, and must still be considered the biggest threat in taking the pennant.

Major interest in football today will be focused on the play of the eleven from Surugadai, Meiji. For the past two season this tough, high-geared team has run rough-shod over all other opponents. They have displayed a brand of football that has perhaps made them the outstanding eleven in the League's nine-year record.

While graduation has hit Meiji, as all other schools, reports have it that the men under coach Jun Hanaoka have again come up with a well-balanced squad that will be hard to beat. Specially their only major loss is that of full-back Obana from this spring championship eleven. Otherwise, the Surugadai eleven will come up with the same men who swept to six spectacular victories the past season.

Waseda Meets Nichidai

The curtain-raiser—Waseda versus Nichidai—is expected to top the Meiji-Rikkyo tilt from the standpoint of hard competition. This will be the first meeting of the two in three seasons. Last fall and this past spring, final examinations and adverse weather called off their clash at the last moment.

Since taking up this game just three season's ago, the Nichidai eleven under Coach Tsunehiko Kasahara has made remarkable showings. Blessed with a large squad and a fighting spirit second to none, they have pulled their shares of surprising upsets, including a 21 to 13 triumph over a strong Keio eleven a year ago.

Thus Waseda, always a first division outfit, will have no easy sledding in meeting Nichidai in opening their campaign. The game promises first class football for the fans.

Keeping in mind the conditions in which this game is being played here in Japan, the national Rules Committee have in the past several years has revised a number of the original rules. And now this season the Committee has announced the following major changes which will be in effect from today's game:

1—Elimination of the huddle.

2—All fumbles free ball.

3—The game to be divided into two halfs, with each half, limited to 35 minutes running time. (Excluding official time-outs)

The football schedule follows:

October 3—Waseda vs. Nichidai and Meiji vs. Rikkyo.

October 6—Keio vs. Hosei.

October 19—Waseda vs. Keio and an Hosei vs. Nichidai.

October 25—Meiji vs. Nichidai and Waseda vs. Rikkyo.

October 31—Meiji vs. Hosei and Nichidai vs. Rikkyo.

November 14—Keio vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Hosei.

November 25—Keio vs. Nichidai and Rikkyo vs. Hosei.

November 27—Meiji vs. Waseda.

December 13—Keio vs. Meiji.

AIR HERO, UNITS GIVEN CITATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

time to spare. Oftentimes he would ask me if I wanted to go to see a motion picture. I can say without any exaggeration that he was a very kind and obedient boy from his childhood."

His father, Jinbei Yamamoto, 53 years old, seemed to be rather reserved about telling anything about his son, saying that whatever he did is done by all other boys. His comments are quoted:

"I always used to tell my children about the lineage of our family and that they should never dare to disgrace the name of the ancestors. It was surely for this reason that in the last letter I received from my son, he wrote 'I pledge to Heaven that I will never disgrace the name of our family and will die a glorious death!' When I read it I was just as happy as I could be, thinking to myself that he was determined to do his bit. Of course, I never thought that he was any better than other boys, for there is no anecdote about him of his childhood days to prove him to be outstanding. After all, he was just an ordinary sort of a boy and nothing else. Herein lies the invincible power of Japan, I thought. He really had shown that any Japanese, any ordinary Japanese, even if he is not a great person, can do his bit with honor. Such a commonplace thing has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor and I deem it the greatest honor, with my heart filled with the deepest of emotion.

Yoshioka Unit

By confirmedly shooting down upwards of 110 enemy planes over Burma, the Yoshioka Flight Unit proved a decided factor in the success of the Burma campaign. A recountal of the daring fighting put up by the Unit follows:

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Yoshioka Flight Unit advanced into southern French Indo-China. Upon the opening of the Burma operations, it established close unity with a comrade Unit and rendered effective cooperation in the Iida Army Corps' crossing of the Sittang River and its advance on Rangoon.

Carrying out daring offensives in breath-taking succession, the Unit gave the enemy no chance for an attack.

On January 23 and 24 the Unit, in collaboration with a bomber unit, advanced to Rangoon, where it encountered the enemy's Tomahawks and downed 14 of them. Encouraged, the Unit next carried out attacks on the enemy's base and set aflame four large-size planes.

On January 28 and 29 the Unit repeated offensives on Rangoon and scored brilliant results. So severe was this combat that, on January 28 Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto died a glorious death, while the next day Special Sergeant-Major Saichi Yoshida, well known for his daring, plunged to death after the engine of his plane was hit by enemy shots and after he had machine-gun[illegible]my base.

Challengin[illegible]small force, the enemy's [illegible]hat was desperately de[illegible]ngoon, the Unit on Fe[illegible]nd 7 dealt death blows t[illegible]y.

The gains [illegible] these six battles were [illegible]planes confirmedly sho[illegible]l eight unconfirmedly [illegible].

On March 2[illegible]e Unit participated in t[illegible]the enemy's Magwe Airf[illegible]rating with the land Fo[illegible]it destroyed an enemy t[illegible]t was being rushed as a [illegible]nt and thus frustrated th[illegible]ttempt at a counter-attack[illegible]automobiles and seacraft [illegible]prey to the Wild Eagles [illegible].

Thus by s[illegible] timely action at every[illegible] Unit went on expanding[illegible]lts, and as many as 110 [illegible]planes were confirmedly [illegible]This proved to be a distin[illegible]tion to the success of the[illegible]erations.

H[illegible]it

Dealing th[illegible] against the enemy air str[illegible] Philippines as soon as [illegible]eclared, and fighting with[illegible]ction in the Burma Camp[illegible] Honda Air Unit, whose [illegible] brought to the knowled[illegible]s Imperial Majesty, has [illegible]ed itself by its long list o[illegible]ictories. Its work in th[illegible]es and in Burma has [illegible] greatly to the victories [illegible]gions.

It was the [illegible]ber air unit led by Colone[illegible]onda which, as soon as [illegible]clared, flew over the se[illegible]pressed the enemy in th[illegible] at the first stroke. The[illegible]ght its way through per[illegible]ather conditions, and in[illegible]ssaults dealt fatal damage[illegible]my strongholds. It co[illegible]nding operations of the H[illegible], and when part of the U[illegible]nded, it advanced its b[illegible]egarao only a few kilome[illegible]e front and gave the mo[illegible] of protection to the [illegible]the rest of the Unit.

As the Ho[illegible]adanced toward Manila[illegible]a Air Unit was always [illegible] air of the enemy, repu[illegible]r-attacks by American p[illegible], destroying the enemy o[illegible]d, attacking enemy airfield[illegible]ting enemy ground oper[illegible] operations contributed [illegible] the victory in the Philip[illegible]in a month after the beg[illegible]he war, the Honda Air [illegible]ot down 70 planes and [illegible]r 40 enemy vessels.

Without r[illegible]his work in the Philippi[illegible], the Honda Air Unit a[illegible]Burma, and moved to [illegible] enemy air strength th[illegible] raided the enemy center[illegible]ce, Mingaradon airfield, [illegible] of January 26. Between[illegible] and the beginning of F[illegible] Unit raided the Mingara[illegible]gu airfields four times. [illegible]uary 21, the Unit raided [illegible]d, bordering on the India[illegible]d destroyed seven large [illegible]es and dealt a severe blo[illegible] wharf and store-houses [illegible].

On Febru[illegible] 26, the Unit raided Min[illegible]ring daytime and shot do[illegible]rs (5 unconfirmed) wh[illegible] in a vain attempt to f[illegible] raid, burned up six on th[illegible]d destroyed 21 for a to[illegible]nemy planes wiped out [illegible]ce. It also bombed the [illegible]the field, and demolished [illegible]rs. On the night of Feb[illegible] part of the Unit raided [illegible]ain and dealt a fatal blo[illegible]he reduction of Rangoon [illegible] Unit possible.

After the[illegible] of the airfields at R[illegible]e British retreated to f[illegible]r Burma and resorted to [illegible]ctics, making scouting op[illegible]e of the important mis[illegible]he air units. Toward th[illegible]February, the Honda Air U[illegible]ered that 60 enemy plane[illegible]ntered at the Macway Airfield in central Burma. It continued to scout the enemy there and on March 22 carried out an annihilating raid and succeeded in wiping out the second and last British aerial stronghold in Burma.

Not only were the Honda Air Unit's activities confined to the annihilating of enemy air strength. It operated in close cooperation with all the movements of the Iida Unit. Since the capture of Martaban on February 8, the Air Unit demolished, one after another, the enemy points of resistance in the way of the Iida Unit which was advancing toward Rangoon after crossing the Sittang River, and blasted the enemy plan of advancing down from the Tongu sector.

When, after the fall of Rangoon, the Iida Unit began its northward advance toward Mandalay and Lashio, the Honda Air Unit cooperated and assaulted Yuanrebin, Tongu, Pinmana, Yamasen and other points. It repulsed enemy fighters and went through fierce anti-aircraft fire in attacking the enemy facing the Iida Unit and in destroying rolling stock and boats behind the enemy lines, thus cutting off the enemy's way of retreat.

Between the end of January and May 20, the Honda Air Unit, in its cooperative operations with the ground forces, destroyed 304 motor vehicles, over 1,000 freight cars, sank 14 vessels and severely damaged 10, and demolished over 10 storehouses, 40 points within cities, six barracks, and four enemy positions.

Heroes' Careers

Lieutenant Kanekichi Yamamoto was born in Yachi-mura in Miye Prefecture. After finishing the Army Preparatory School in Tokyo he graduated from the Military Aviation Academy in 1940 and was attached to an air unit.

Major Shin Yoshioka is a native of Nango-mura in Miyazaki Prefecture and is a graduate of the Military Academy. Before becoming an Air Unit Commander, he served as instructor at the Tokorozawa Army Aviation School, was attached to a unit sent to North China in 1937, served at the Nippon Aviation School, and was a member of the Inspectorate-General of Aviation.

Colonel Mitsuo Honda first saw the light of day at Iiyama-machi in Nagano Prefecture. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, the Army Aviation School, and the Military Staff College. After serving with the Expeditionary Forces in Siberia in 1921, he served with the Tokorozawa Army Aviation School, the Aviation Headquarters, Shimoshizu Army Aviation School, the Infantry School, the Akeno Army Aviation School, and the Military Staff College. In 1938 he served as an aviation staff-officer in the Nomonhan Incident. Later he became an Air Unit Commander and an instructor at the Military Aviation Academy. The colonel is a younger brother of Lieutenant-General Masaki Honda, former Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the Expeditionary Forces in China.

Japanese Firm Donates

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 1.—An impressive ceremony was held at the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Industry when a letter of appreciation was awarded to the San Ko Flour Company, a Japanese concern which recently presented a sum of ¥100,000 to the National Government of China.

Jen as Full Navy Chief

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 1.—The Central Political Council adopted a resolution to the effect that General Jen Yuan-tao be appointed full Minister of Navy. Hitherto, General Jen has been acting President of the Military Advisory Board and concurrently Acting Minister of Navy.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, October 3, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Strengthening of Protection of Soldiers Emphasized

CHUGAI—It need not be mentioned that the current War of Greater East Asia is a war in which all the nationals of Japan, regardless of whether they be soldiers or not, should in one solid body cooperate so as to enable the country to attain its end in view. The movement calling for the strengthening of protection of soldiers, which is to continue for the period of six days in the relief and protection to be launched for the purpose of materializing the emotional and grateful feeling of those on the home fronts in the relief and protection to be extended to the wounded officers and men, bereaved families of the dead, as well as to the families of those who are fighting on the various fronts at present.

In other words, the movement is one to be participated in by the entire nation in compliance with His Imperial Majesty's August wish as embodied in the Imperial Rescript bearing on the protection of soldiers. It is therefore a most opportune time for the entire nation to show their loyalty and sincerity toward the country. We earnestly hope that this movement will be a success, thus contributing toward the successful prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia.

It is to be recalled that a unitary system was adopted for the various organs needed for the military relief institute which was established in July, 1939 by the Welfare Ministry. Since that time all the facilities as well as establishments necessary for the projected relief and protection to be extended to the soldiers and others have been undergoing improvement and expansion. In view of the scale of the current War of Greater East Asia which is being fought by Japan at present, there is no need to say that such facilities and establishments should be further improved and expanded. What we should like to lay stress on today is that the entire nation should correctly realize the true purpose for which such movement is to be launched and that, at the same time, they should cooperate not only materially but spiritually as well in their efforts to be directed toward the attainment of the end in view.

The protection and relief to be extended to the servicemen is a home-front movement which is being carried on by all the belligerents of the world today. The striking difference between this movement in Japan and that of foreign countries lies in the spirit embodied in the former—the spirit embodied in the national polity of Japan. It is understood that the Imperial Household is greatly concerned about this movement and has showed its most August benevolence by donating a certain sum of money from the Privy Purse to be given the wounded officers and men or to the bereaved families of the war dead, or by dispatching emissaries to call on these families to express consolation. This, of course, is owing to the August feeling of the Imperial Household toward the nationals of Japan, a feeling similar to that which a mother has toward her child.

That the servicemen are rising in arms on the front, while those on the home front are defending their country, is similar to a household work shared by all the members of a family. Hence, to be engaged in the protection and relief to be extended to the soldiers and others, is like mutual assistance practised in a home. No doubt it is the duty to be discharged by the entire nation to see to it that the bereaved families of the war dead will have no inconvenience whatever in making their livelihood or in encouraging the wounded officers and men to have pride in themselves in their earnest hope of rising in arms again for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor as well as of their country as soon as they have recovered from their wounds.

China Insurance Body Formed

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 1.—The Ministry of Industry has decided to establish a bureau to supervise the business of insurance companies in Shanghai.

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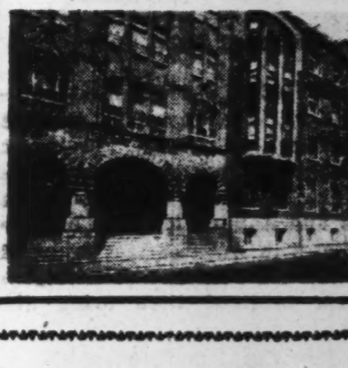

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AUTU[illegible]RNAMENTS—The following events will be [illegible]ring October, November, December.
[illegible]adies Championship Singles
[illegible]entlemen Championship Singles
[illegible]ixed Doubles Handicap
[illegible]adies Doubles Handicap
[illegible]ens Doubles Handicap
[illegible]Juniors" Competition
Entr[illegible] Sunday afternoon October 4th as per list posted on the Club Notice Board.
[illegible]E EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
   Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
   Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
   Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
   Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
   Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
   Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
   Ki Kimura, writer
   Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト

米英撃滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ拔ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト

以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

應募ノ用語ハ日本語及ビ英語トス。但シ日本語ハ當社ニ於テコレヲ翻譯ノ上審査ス

應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麹町區内幸町一丁目一番地　ジヤパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

審査及ビ發表

審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ銓選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノジヤパン・タイムス紙上ニ發表ス

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懸賞金其他

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AID-SOLDIERS DRIVE COMMENCES TODAY

20 'Encouragement' Corps Will Visit Wounded Men Throughout the Country

Today will mark the start of a nation-wide campaign to strengthen aid to soldiers.

As a part of the campaign, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will conduct a "Movement of Gratitude and Encouragement to Wounded Soldiers throughout Japan" which will start on Sunday and continue for 14 days, according to Domei.

Acting in concert with the Association will be the Literary Men's Patriotic Association, composed of literary men back from the front lines, and the Society for Extending Aid to Soldiers.

The movement aims to enhance the people's gratitude to the wounded soldiers who are now back in their native places and to encourage them to serve the country as competent leaders behind the guns.

The entire area of Japan Proper will be divided into nine zones. Twenty encouragement corps will be organized and dispatched to those zones. The corps will be composed of delegates from the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, members of the Literary Men's Association, and others from respective municipal and prefectural branch office of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and those of the Industrial National Service Federation.

The corps will visit military sanitariums in various prefectures to comfort the wounded soldiers. They will also go to Vocational Training schools and Vocational Guidance institutes, as well as various factories and villages to visit returned soldiers.

In Tokyo the first corps will start out on its campaign on Monday and continue visiting various places till the night of October 7th. Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, and Fumio Gôto, Vice-President and Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association respectively, are scheduled to accompany the corps.

TANABE AND MISS KAMO WIN IN TOKYO NET TOURNAMENT

Both Cop Singles Title and Pair With Others to Garner Doubles Honor

Shin Tanabe, Keio University, copped the men's singles championship of the Tokyo district open tennis tourney Thursday, defeating Uyehara, Hitachi Company, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.

In the women's play, Miss Yukiko Kamo walked away with the singles title, triumphing over Miss Akiko Miyagi, Den-en Club, 6-3, 6-0. Miss Kamo also paired with Miss Oura, of Den-en Club, to capture the doubles laurels defeating Miss Asanaga and Miss Asatsuga, Higashi-Fushimi Club, 6-4, 6-2.

Shin Tanabe on Wednesday teamed with Osamu Okada also of Keio, to win the men's doubles title vanquishing the Waseda University pair, Tamatsu Sumi and Bunichi Ieyo, 6-2 7-5, 6-3.

These champions will represent the Tokyo district in the coming Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet to be held in Tokyo.

Kansai Notes

A German Evangelical Thanksgiving Service will be held at the Kobe Union Church at 34 Ikuta-cho, 4-chome on Sunday, October 4, from 10 a.m. The preacher will be the Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig of Kyoto. There will also be a service for children at 9:30 a.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on October 1: Mrs. L. Bellstedt, Mr. D. Furuta, Mr. Hashida, Mr. K. Morinaga, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Shirane, Mr. K. Sayegusa, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shigizumi, Mrs. I. Wallig and two daughters.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on October 1 included: Mr. Y. Yamamoto, Mr. S. Yoda, Mr. Y. Fujiwara, Mr. M. Yasukawa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eto, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yajima, Mr. S. Fujino, Mr. and Mrs. K. Uemura, Mr. K. Sugimoto, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. M. Kashihara, Mr. Shirayama, Mr. Iguchi.

Body Formed for Asia Show

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 1.—With a view to giving the general public adequate information regarding the significance of the War of Greater East Asia, a committee was organized for the opening of an exhibition of the War of Greater East Asia achievements on November 1.

FIVE ARMY ENGIN[illegible]ERS

The Gallant Story of the Fight of a Handful of Heroes Against a Powerful Fortress Told

An eye-witness account of a fierce battle fought at Tsechiehtsun, some 100 miles south of Linhsien on the Peking-Hankow Railway, sometime early in July is vividly written under the title of "The Five Engineers" in the October issue of "King," a popular monthly periodical, by Tabito Miyamoto. Mr. Miyamoto is a "King" correspondent who was on the march with the Expeditionary Forces to North China for the last three months of May, June and August.

The battle of Tsechiehtsun, he discloses, was fought by gallant army engineers who plunged into a rain of shells to attack an enemy fortress. When all but five were left, they bravely kept up their resistance while attending to their wounded comrades. For two days before the reinforcements arrived, they had no food or water. Amid tremendous suffering and hardships they gave solicitous care to their wounded comrades.

Correspondent Miyamoto's account continues:

"Sergeant Yoshida, how far is it to Takungtsun?" First-Class Private Numazawa, who was soaked with persipration, asked.

To the question Sergeant Sannosuke Yoshida answered, "More than 20 or 30 kilometers, I am sure."

"I wonder if we can get some water in Takungtsun. The letter "ku" indicates valley, doesn't it?"

"There might be a deep valley. Wherever there is a valley there's always a chance to find water."

"I wish there was some water."

"Are you worn out with no water to drink since this morning?"

"No, I feel all right, but my horse looks almost all in." Private Numazawa stroked the head of his horse which was carrying a big bundle on its back.

"He certainly looks tired. You've got to be careful, because horses become wild when they become too thirsty," Sergeant Yoshida warned his comrade.

"We were certainly deceived by the name of the village we just passed through. I thought that the name "Tienchiaching" indicated some sort of a well as "ching" means "well,"" continued First-Class Private Numazawa.

"In China they sometimes name a dry place 'well' or 'water' expressing their wish for water," Sergeant Yoshida explained. "Don't you remember that there was a place called 'Wusih' near the Yangtze River? 'Wusih' means no tin, but on the contrary the place is a tin producing district. When I asked some of the villagers why they had named the place "no tin" contrary to the fact, they told me that in olden days the villagers had been driven to hard labor for the development of tin production. Those villagers had at that time wished that their village were devoid of tin, so that they would not be treated so harshly by the government officials, and thus came to name it 'Wusih' (no tin). But I am pretty sure that we will be able to find some water in Takungtsun."

The soldiers who were marching toward their destination had had no water since that morning and their march under the hot summer sun was intensely torturing. The road was stony and not a single blade of grass was visible along the way. It was June 30.

Toward Hopei Border

The soldiers were marching toward the boundary between Hopei Province and Shansi Province in order to annihilate the enemy stationed in that section.

Suddenly one of the soldiers shouted, "Damn it! Why is it that I should perspire so, when I've had no water." No sooner than he had finished his words, they heard the whizzing sound of gun shots. Not waiting for the order, they all lay flat on the ground or hid themselves behind rocks.

Sub-lieutenant Gihei Abe, commander of the same engineering unit, looked out ahead from his hiding place behind a rock. The enemy pill-box on the nearby mountain could be seen and all its guns were seen directed toward them. Sub-lieutenant Abe gave orders to shoot. With the arrival of the infantry, fierce shooting commenced, the enemy firing from the top of the cliff and the Japanese from the foot. The roar of the guns was so fierce that they could not distinguish the sounds of their own firing from that of the enemy. Sub-lieutenant Abe crawled toward the enemy pill-box and ordered, "'Flame gunners, charge.'"

Corporal Suzuki and Second-Class Private Kiyohara dashed forward with their flame projectors on their shoulders in a shower of shells. They lay flat at a spot some 20 meters away from the pill-box. No time was lost before Second-Class Private Kiyohara fired his flame gun. The aim was accurate because the pill-box was enveloped in red flames. The enemy ceased firing and began retreating from the rear of the pill-box. Instantly a terrific sound echoed in the air and clouds of dust soared up from the pill-box. It was apparent that the retreating enemy had stepped on a mine they had previously laid.

Thus, with the first obstacle conquered, they resumed their march. With the close of the first combat, they again began to feel their thirst acutely because they had had no water for a whole day.

In the evening the engineering unit arrived at their destination, Takungtsun. They found a well but finding it poisonous, they could not drink out of it. They went to the field and gathered some kaoliang and sucked it to quench their intense thirst. Another day of suffering and hardship followed with its intense heat. It was July 1. Sometime about noon, they were informed that some 2,000 enemy soldiers were stationed at Tsechiehtsun, 100 kilometers southwest of Linhsien on the Pekin-Hankow Railway. Upon receiving the news the soldiers almost forgot their acute thirst and immediately prepared for another march. At 3 p.m. they started.

Tsechiehtsun is a small village facing toward the south, with a hill to the north. A Christian church previously managed by British people was seen distinctly amid the other village houses. That church had been previously transformed into a fortress for the purpose of checking the advance of the Japanese soldiers.

The church was some 200 meters in length and 150 meters in width and was well protected by a wall some five meters high and two meters thick. The wall was divided into three sections, upper, middle and lower, each adequately equipped with a light machine-gun, a heavy machine-gun and rifles. Outside the wall, all the trees in the vicinity were covered with hand-grenades which were tied on the end of a string so that if the string should be pulled the hand-grenades would explode at once. The inside of the fortress was separated into six compartments which were also equipped with light and heavy machine-guns, the same as those on the outside wall. Those six sections were connected with one another by an underground path, so that should one section be bombed the rest would be able to continue their operation.

The Japanese units went up a small hill some 200 meters southwest of the church. First the soldiers were ordered not to attack the church, because it was then still unknown to them that the place of worship was utilized by the enemy to make it a center of attack.

Attack Church Fortress

Looking down from the hilltop, the soldiers viewed some enemy soldiers going in and out of the church. First, the Saito unit was ordered to go ahead and clear the church of the enemy, but when the unit of 16 or 17 men climbed down the hill and approached the church gate, very unexpectedly the enemy guns started firing at them while the hand-grenades hanging from the tree branches fell on them. Within a brief moment, the Japanese soldiers had fallen victims to the enemy fire.

Witnessing this tragic scene, the unit commander ordered another party to approach the church from the southwestern direction. Again they were all shot to death. Some soldiers could not stand to see their comrades wounded and lying in the fields below the hill and went down to rescue them only to be shot at by the enemy. Realizing the futility of fighting in the daytime, the Japanese decided to wait for the night.

At 9:30 p.m. they gathered on a hill some 150 meters southeast of the church. The Masuko unit first started climbing down the hill, and crawling along the furrows of the fields they slowly approached the fortress, some carrying guns and the others bearing grenade-throwers or ladders. When they had crept up to the enemy fortress to a point as near as seven meters away, the order for the charge was given by Lieutenant Masuko. They instantly stood up and rushed toward the wall. Enemy bombs were showered on them and hand-grenades exploded about them. With shouts of "Banzai" the soldiers fell one after another. Three men carrying ladders were shot to death, while the other three succeeded in setting the ladders against the wall. Corporal Shibata, Corporal Hikage, and Corporal Odagiri climbed up their respective ladders, but the instant the top was reached they were felled by enemy bullets. Two others, Probation Officer Yamatoya and Superior Private Matsubashi climbed up the ladders and dashed into the church, but it was apparent that they met their death immediately. It became evident that any attempt of going up the ladders was futile. In the meantime, some enemy units pushed toward the hill just in back of the plateau where the Japanese unit was stationed. Realizing that they might be placed between two enemy forces, from the fr[illegible]m the back, the order [illegible]out to retreat to their [illegible]ions. By then, the mo[illegible] and in the blue moonli[illegible]oldier was clearly silho[illegible]

Quick[illegible]ite unexpectedly Lieuten[illegible] was seen climbing up [illegible] Apparently determined [illegible]imself to the enemy fi[illegible]mposedly on the wall. [illegible]irected their guns on him [illegible] strange that not a singl[illegible] his body. Then Lieuten[illegible] drew out his sword [illegible]he meant to kill himself. [illegible] before he could commit [illegible]nce-Corporal Ishida rush[illegible]e lieutenant and urged h[illegible] down.

"Lieu[illegible]se come down immediately[illegible]

"I am [illegible] to die here," answered [illegible]nt Masuko in a firm vo[illegible]continued, "How can I [illegible] so many of my men w[illegible]

"Lieu[illegible] life is not your own so [illegible] not die a useless de[illegible] moved by the pleas of [illegible] soldier, Lieutenant M[illegible]ed down the ladder. U[illegible]er for retreat, the soldiers [illegible]awl back through the fie[illegible]-Corporal Ishida went [illegible] or eight meters ahead, [illegible]eone called his name.

[illegible] Death

Looki[illegible]e could distinctly see in [illegible]ght Superior Private Yo[illegible] had been fatally wounded. [illegible]spered to Lance-Corporal [illegible] I should like to retreat [illegible]ut I cannot," and asked [illegible]e his grenade-thrower [illegible] by saying, "I do not mi[illegible]e, but this sword and gr[illegible]er are precious weapons[illegible] take these back with yo[illegible] this, he took his last br[illegible]essing the brave death of [illegible]de and the loyal spirit m[illegible] the last moment of his [illegible]uld not but cry aloud, [illegible]ill come back to get you[illegible]eless body of his comrade [illegible]rawled on carrying his [illegible]mrade's grenade-thrower[illegible]

On th[illegible]ght, another unit, the To[illegible] which had taken their p[illegible] 500 meters east of the [illegible]anned a blasting operation [illegible]onducted against the en[illegible]. For that purpose, Su[illegible]t Abe, commander of th[illegible]ring unit and his men we[illegible] to organize a "suicide [illegible]ith the object of blasting [illegible] fortress wall and then o[illegible]nside in close collaboration [illegible] Masuko infantry unit. [illegible] was headed by Sub-lieu[illegible] and consisted of Sergeant [illegible]ke Yoshida who was to [illegible]rge of the liaison between [illegible]neering unit and the in[illegible], and of many others, [illegible] as flame gunners and oth[illegible]xplosive throwers. The br[illegible]rs, defying enemy fire an[illegible] concern for their own liv[illegible] toward the fortress. [illegible]oached nearer and nearer [illegible]ress. When they had co[illegible]ot some 20 meters from th[illegible]s wall, Corporal Kumaga[illegible] in the chest and fell on [illegible]

[illegible]n Bomb

With[illegible] for Superior Private Ko[illegible] him up, Corporal Kumaga[illegible] staggering toward the wall[illegible] explosive bomb on his back[illegible]e did the next moment w[illegible]er than to use his body as[illegible] bomb by throwing himself[illegible]e fortress.

At th[illegible], the enemy machine-gu[illegible]rs and the fortress wall ex[illegible]ith a thunderous roar; t[illegible]up dense smoke. When t[illegible]had died down, the soldiers [illegible]ig hole in the wall throug[illegible]ey rushed instantly, but [illegible]y was checked by enemy [illegible]ich came from all directio[illegible]

Takin[illegible]ge of the confusion caused by the explosion, other gunners headed by Lance-Corporal Takagiwa marched up to a position 15 meters from the wall and succeeded in getting their flame throwers in action. The entire wall together with the machine-guns and hand-grenades were covered with flames. The firing by the enemy became feeble.

Then another group headed by Superior Private Konno who took the position of the late Kumagai ran up to the wall pushed a large bomb into a crack in the fortress and after lighting it, immediately retreated. With a loud explosion the wall flew to pieces. Through the hole, five meters high and four meters wide, the entire suicide squad dashed into the fortress, and began fighting hand-to-hand with the enemy soldiers who were in the zigzag trench by the foot of the wall. It was more than a surprise to the Japanese soldiers to find another wall, some 30 meters ahead of them. For the moment they hid themselves in the trench and waited for orders.

Presently Sub-lieutenant Abe ordered them to number off from the right. Starting from one, the number came to a stop at 18. Then they realized that a certain number of their comrades had been killed. Giving the order to dash forward, Sub-lieutenant Abe climbed out of the trench followed by his men. Unfortunately for them, the moon came out of the clouds just at that time. When they sighted the Japanese soldiers, the enemy commenced firing with their light machine-guns, heavy machine-guns and rifles. The Japanese soldiers were seen falling one after another.

Forced to Retreat

Sub-lieutenant Abe, who had realized the solidity of the fortress ordered his men to retreat to the trench. The lieutenant himself had been shot in his chest and left leg. Those who retreated to the trench were astonished to find there were only five of them left, Sergeant Yoshida, Superior Private Konno, First-Class Private Nishi, Second-Class Private Kohara and Second-Class Private Kiyohara. The five cried out together, "Where is our commander? Where are our comrades? Let us go and fetch them." They crawled out of the trench and finding their comrades all badly wounded they carried them back into the trench one by one. They succeeded in bringing in 14 wounded comrades.

Presently some enemy soldiers began attacking the trench from the right and the left. First-Class Private Nishi and Second-Class Private Kohara guarded the left entrance with a light machine-gun and Second-Class Private Kiyohara guarded the right with a flame thrower while Sergeant Yoshida and Superior Private Konno took care of the wounded. They were all so seriously wounded that they could not do much. The five engineers kept up their resistance against the enemy attacks while they watched over their comrades.

Unfortunately, flame-gunner Kiyohara was wounded and the flame gun was damaged. Sergeant Yoshida replaced him and guarded the right entrance with a rifle and hand-grenades. It was almost more than human power could do to look after the wounded and at the same time to guard the trench against the continuously repeated attacks by the enemy. They did not know how many hours had passed, but they saw no sign of reinforcement. About that time the Japanese soldiers in Tsechiehtsun were doing their utmost to defend themselves against an enemy attack from the rear.

The succeeding forty hours or more which seemed everlasting for these four engineers were enough to fully indicate their gallant and knightly spirit and at the same time their warm friendship toward their comrades.

(To Be Continued)

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JAPAN AND PORTUGAL

Part 4

Meanwhile, in Japan, (Oda) Nobunaga had been murdered shortly after the Mission's departure. His successor, (Toyotomi) Hideyoshi, a general under Nobunaga, issued a decree on July 24th, 1587 to the daimyos throughout the land, ordering the expulsion of missionaries, and seized the districts of Nagasaki, Urakami, and Moji, placing them under his direct supervision.

Padre Valignano, who, as an envoy for the Viceroy of India, Dom Duaret de Menezes, had joined the members of the Mission at Goa, heard of this decree for the first time upon his arrival at Macao with the Mission. He remained at Macao and applied for a permit to enter the country, which was granted him, and arrived at Nagasaki, together with the party, on July 21st, 1590. There he waited for word from Kyoto, then journeyed to the capital and was granted an audience with Hideyoshi to whom he presented the letters and gifts from the Indian Viceroy. Hideyoshi was greatly pleased and welcomed the Padre. But the Padre, who had secretly hoped to obtain a permit for the re-entry of the missionaries, was forced to return to Nagasaki empty-handed.

The missionaries, who had, since the proclamation of the Expulsion Law, been hiding on the fiefs of the various Christian daimyos, decided to remain and engage in the secret propagation of Christianity. They gathered together the students of their various schools who had been driven out of their homes as a result of the disturbances following Nobunaga's death.

Driven from one hiding-place to another, they had finally sought refuge in the Arima territory. The missionaries transferred them to remote, out-of-the-way corners in the territories of Arima and Amagusa, where they could continue their learning in peace and quiet. That done, the missionaires left Japan, awaiting the day when, Hideyoshi's anger cooled, and they could openly resume their proselytization.

Hideyoshi, in 1592, dispatched a mission to the Philippine Islands, demanding that the Governador de Filipinas pay tribute to him in the form of gifts. This led to the establishment of relations with the Spanish government office at Manila and the subsequent coming (numerous times) of Spanish ships to our country. This led naturally to the opening of commercial intercourse and, in September, 1598, with the death of Hideyoshi and establishment of the Shogunate under Iyeyasu, Spanish trade became more and more thriving. The vessels from Manila, which had hitherto entered Satsuma ports only, now found their way to Uraga, at the invitation of Iyeyasu.

In April of the year 1600, a drifting Dutch ship found itself at the shores of Bungo. Holland had formerly been under the territorial jurisdiction of Spain but had rebelled against Spanish oppression and, in 1581, had declared its independence. But it was just at this time that the King of Spain had succeeded to the throne of Portugal and he, in retaliation, forbade the entrance at Lisbon of Dutch ships engaged in the transportation of Oriental cargo to the various European countries. The Dutch merchant marine now undertook to send ships to the Far East in competition with Spain and Portugal.

The Portuguese kapitein at Nagasaki, upon hearing that a Dutch vessel had laid anchor at Bungo, feared that, in the event Holland was able to open commercial relations with Japan, she would not only become a competitor for Japanese trade but would, by establishing a base here, attack Macao and threaten Portuguess trade in China. He therefore requested that the crew of the Dutch vessel be turned over to him, branding them as pirates, but Iyeyasu would not hear of this, protecting, rather, the captain and the crew. Later, upon learning that the Dutchmen had headed for the South Seas, he urged, through the captain, the establishment of commercial intercourse. The arrival, in 1609, of two ships belonging to the then Dutch East Indies at Hirato, and the establishment of a kapitein, marked the commencement of commercial intercourse.

In January of the year 1610 the Madre de Deos, a Portuguese ship anchored at Nagasaki, exploded and sank. The cause for this disastrous accident lay in the fact that, in the previous year, the crew of a Japanese ship stopping at Macao had come to blows with some Portuguese in the streets of Macao. Both sides had drawn swords, enfevered by the fight, and the commander of the garrison, Andre Pessoa, had called forth his soldiers to quiet the agitation, resulting in a number of dead and wounded on the Japanese side. Those members of the crew who returned safely to Japan reported this matter to the shogunate government, which in view of the fact that the vessel was a "vermilion-scaled" (shuin) ship, considered this as a direct insult against the Japanese Empire.

Luckily, it so happened that Pessoa, who had committed this "insult," came to Japan as the Capitao Mor of the boat Madre de Deos and the magistrate at Nagasaki was ordered to question him. Pessoa, fearing for his life, suddenly took his vessel outside the harbor limits but was pursued and attacked by the Lord of Arima and his guards. In the meanwhile, a fire which had started aboard the ship found its way into the gunpowder room. There was an explosion and the ship sank, taking with it the captain and most of the crew.

By strange coincidence this occurred immediately after the opening of commercial relations with Holland, which led the Macaoan authorities to believe that the Shogunate no longer desired the coming of Portuguese ships and feared that the Japanese might sever relationships with Portugal. They therefore appealed to the Indian viceroy for aid who delegated one Dom Nuno Sotomayor to sail immediately for Kagoshima to obtain the mediation of the Satsuma Daimyo and to vindicate the Macao incident. The Shogunate explained that the responsibility for the sinking of the Portuguese vessel lay with Pessoa, who chose to flee instead of revealing the truth concerning the Macao affair, and that he alone was responsibile for the loss of the boat and crew and the Shogunate therefore permitted the Portuguese vessels to trade at Nagasaki as before.

(To Be Continued)

Siege Song

To West and East:
The Land is full of foes!
To North and South
The foeman's standard blows,
And countless as the pebbles on the sand,
From south of Tsukushi,
And Satsuma's wild strand,
Still gather foes!
Into the void
Of pathless space may fall
High Heaven itself—
The solid mountain's wall
Melt in the torrents.
Yet one thing is sure,
The Imperial Realm
Unshaken shall endure
Firm above all!

Fuji

Arikoto

A thousand times I gaze upon thy form,
A thousand times—and each more wonderful!
Swift with the drifting clouds, tumultuous storm,
The driving winds—so dost thou smile or frown—
Yet always beauteous, whether storm or shine,
O magic Mountain! Fuji the Divine!

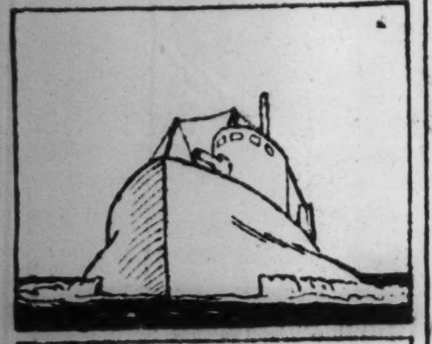
Spring Wind and Willows

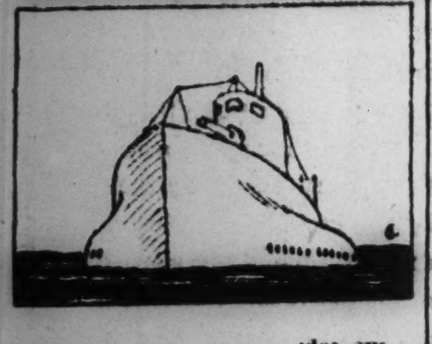
Tahira no Kanemori

The goddess of the Spring has spread
Upon the budding willow-tree
Her lovely mesh of silken strands:
O wind of Spring, blow lovingly
And gently, lest the willow thread
Entangled be!

DO YOU KNOW

Which of the two pictures below shows a submarine as it has just risen to the surface of the sea, and which shows it still in the process of rising? Turn the page upside-down for the answer.

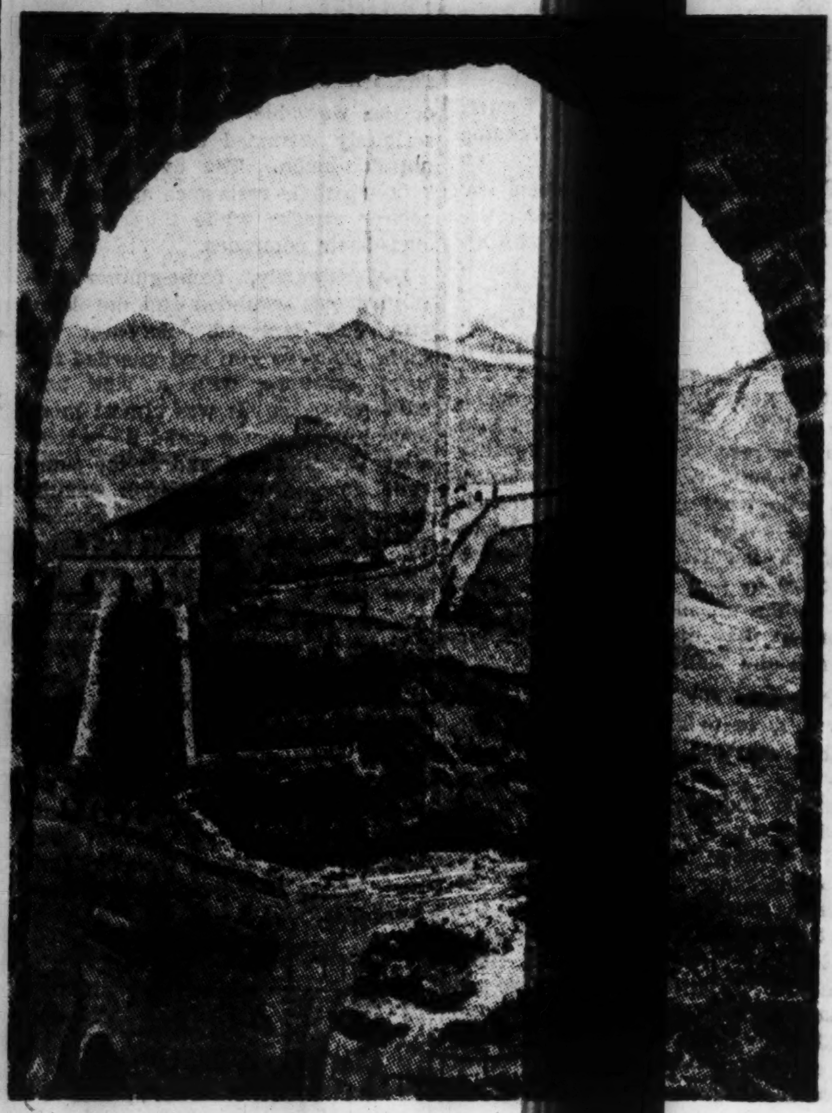




The first picture shows the submarine still in the process of rising (notice the water welling up at the sides). The other shows it resting on the surface after it has completely risen to the top.

The Frogs at Night

The croaking frogs that find their lodging here,
Would seem to feel the loneness of the night,
As well as I, so plaintive is their cry!



WATCH TOWERS.—At intervals of every two [illegible]ds, a watch tower was erected, while at some of the narrow[illegible] gates gave entrance. This view shows four of these towers and [illegible]ates. It was taken from under the curving arch of one of the [illegible]

GENERAL VIEW.—The mind staggers at the enormity of the work done on this monumental piece of construction begun 25 centuries ago. Looking down from an aeroplane, the wall sprawling over the hills, crests, and valleys, has the appearance of a gigantic snake.

THE GREAT WALL

Man's Greatest Engineering Feat

By HO TSE-HENG

The Great Wall in China as a means of defense has become a thing of the past. It can only be looked upon as a historical monument of China's bygone days. Nevertheless, it was one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of the ancient world that has ever come down to us.

In terms of massiveness, magnitude and splendor, it is unrivalled by any other human creation. Astronomers tell us that out of man's creation the Great Wall in China is the only one that would be visible to the human eye from Mars. Another historian, who desired to convey some idea of its dimension, declared that if rebuilt, the brick and stone and the earthwork would be sufficient to construct a barrier 8 feet high and 3 feet thick that would girdle the globe at the equator.

It is definitely the greatest achievement which the Chinese nation can be proud of, and this achievement has also testified that China was capable of putting forth a stupendous effort in accomplishing what seemed impossible for others, when necessity called for it.

Its Length

The popular name for the Great Wall in China is the "Wall of 10,000 li in length". Of course, this is only a figurative expression, and somewhat exaggerated, but its actual length does not fall far short of 10,000 li. If we measure the distance from its starting point at Shanhaikwan up to its terminus at Kiayukwan in a straight line, we will have approximately 1,145 miles.

But actually, the Great Wall makes turns and twists almost every few yards throughout the whole course and so the length of the Great Wall cannot be measured as a straight line. Moreover, this great structure has long and out-stretched branches running from its main course, such as the one running south hundreds of miles along the border of Hopeh and Shansi.

There are in many parts of the Wall, double lines running parallel with each other for hundreds of miles, constituting the double or reinforced defense of the structure. Consequently, if we should take into account all these turns, twists, double lines, branches and loops in the whole course of the Wall the total length of the Great Wall would amount to no less than 2,500 miles. In short, the actual length of the Wall only falls short of what has been claimed in Chinese by no more than 500 miles.

How It Was Built

The Great Wall in China has been accredited popularly to have been the sole creation of Chin Shi-huang (or the First Emperor of the Chin Dynasty). Now, this allegation is far from being true. According to Pliny, the Roman author, the building of the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt which is by far a lessor work in magnitude needed at least 20 years with at least 360,000 men.

Taking Plinys observation into consideration, the Great Wall would of course require tenfold and even hundredfold the time for its construction in comparison with the Pyramid in Egypt. But Chinese history tells us that five years after the First Emperor of the Chin Dynsty dispatched his Crown Prince Fu Soo, and his able General Meng Tien to construct the Great Wall, he died while travelling.

After his death, the Crown Prince Fu Soo and General Meng Tien were mur[illegible] conspiracy, and then thing[illegible] in rapid succession, an[illegible] Dynasty was soon overt[illegible] the widespread outbreak o[illegible] uprisings, which lasted no [illegible] years.

It is eas[illegible] e that the progress of [illegible] ction work of the Great [illegible] only suffered serious se[illegible] t was stopped by the dea[illegible] mperor and his Crown Pri[illegible] General Meng Tien and [illegible] quent turmoil througho[illegible] y. So the time allowed [illegible] t Emperor to work on [illegible] uction of the Great Wal[illegible] be over 5 years.

It soun[illegible] lous to claim that the [illegible] ror could have built the G[illegible] n only 5 years, if we a[illegible] the calculation of 20 yea[illegible] construction of the Pyra[illegible] pt to be not very far [illegible] truth. How could th[illegible] peror build so colossal [illegible] in so short a time.

If we s[illegible] e history a little careful[illegible] ll see the fact is not ine[illegible] The fact is that the Grea[illegible] China was not built and [illegible] as it is by the First Em[illegible] the China Dynasty hi[illegible] during his time alone.

Before [illegible] before his unification o[illegible] nd abolition of Chinese [illegible] the Chin State with sev[illegible] feudal states by the end [illegible] w Dynasty had all buil[illegible] great walls for their ow[illegible] Besides the states on [illegible] hern border of China, su[illegible] as Chi in the Western [illegible] sent Shantung, and Chu [illegible] Hupeh and Hunan also [illegible] separate walls.

These [illegible] ver, all crumbled long [illegible] here is nothing left of [illegible] moreover, they had no [illegible] d bearing with the Grea[illegible] t stands today, and co[illegible] we need not dwell on [illegible] much.

But th[illegible] reat walls erected by th[illegible] states bordering on the [illegible] and Northeast part of [illegible] as Chin, Chao and Yen [illegible] ribute a great deal to [illegible] p of the Great Wall, fo[illegible] ned the groundwork of [illegible] Wall of the First Empero[illegible]

To be [illegible] cific, some 100 years be[illegible] Shi-huang's conquest of [illegible] a, the Chin State erected [illegible] wall in present Shensi [illegible] xtending as far West a[illegible] nt Ningsia Province. A[illegible] e same time, another [illegible] Yen, situated in the pre[illegible] Charhar, Shansi and Sui[illegible] nces, also raised a great [illegible] g from Suiyuan that pa[illegible] Shansi, Charhar and up [illegible]

A litt[illegible] State of Yen, the most no[illegible] state in China at that ti[illegible] conquered the Liaotung [illegible] a, also erected a wall of [illegible] m Hopeh and extended [illegible] to the border of Korea. [illegible] e three walls as founda[illegible] s of course easy for th[illegible] eror to carry out his gi[illegible] for what he had to do w[illegible] connect and link up all [illegible] parate walls erected by [illegible] ssors. And as a matter [illegible] First Emperor of the C[illegible] did extend very little [illegible] ength of the sum total [illegible] walls. Bearing these [illegible] d, it is perfectly clear [illegible] n the erection of this co[illegible] s one man's effort is quite misleading.

Later Reconstructions

Not only before the time of the First Emperor of the Chin Dynasty were there several independent great walls in existence in China, but even after him, this wall was repaired and reconstructed from time to time, with the exceptions of the Tang, Soong and Yuan Dynasties.

During the time of the Han Dynasty, the Great Wall was strengthened and reinforced. Coming down to the time of the Six Dynasties (420-580 A. D.), the three states (North Wei, North Chi and North Chow) situated in the Northwestern part of China, successively rebuilt the Wall, and when the Sui Dynasty unified China once more for some time, also repaired the Great Wall for several times.

Only from the Tang Dynasty up to the end of the Yuan Dynasty or the Mongol Regime, the Wall was left unrepaired. But with the rise of the Ming Dynasty and the expulsion of the Mongols, the Great Wall was thoroughly reconstructed and was extended hundreds of miles toward the West as far as Kia Yu Kwan, in the course of nearly 200 years.

The Great Wall as it stands today was more or less the construction of the Ming Dynasty rather than the original work of Chin Shi Huang or the First Emperor of the Chin Dynasty.

Number of Workers Involved

If we study Chinese history more carefully, it is easy for us to see that the time involved in the construction of this colosal barrier as it stands today must have run into hundreds of years, and the number of workers involved in its building must have run into millions.

On this point, however, there is no definite indication obtainable from Chinese history. Nothing was mentioned regarding the number of laborers going to the erection of the three separate walls by the three feudal states of Chin, Chao and Yen during the Period of Warring States by the end of the Chow Dynasty.

When the First Emperor was going to link up all these separate walls, it was mentioned that General Meng Tien took with him 300,000 men for the expedition against the Huns and the construction of the wall, but it is believed that a large number of prisoners of war captured in the course of successive conquests by the First Emperor and criminals of various tyes were also sent to participate in the work of erection of the Wall, and so the total number of laborers must have been over one million.

It was only during the time of North Chi, (550-577 A.D.) and the Sui Dynasty (581-618 A.D.), that the number of laborers who took part in the reconstruction of the Great Wall was occasionally mentioned, but not always. On one occasion (555 A.D.), the North Chi State mobilized 1,800,000 men for the reconstruction of the Great Wall for 900 li.

During the time of Sui Dynasty, there were five times in which the number of the laborers participated in the reconstruction of the Wall was revealed. Once in the year of 585 A.D., it was stated that 30,000 able-bodied men had been recruited for the repair of the Wall, and in the following year a further 150,000 men were dispatched to the North for the strengthening of the Great Wall.

And in the Summer of 607 A.D., the Chinese records show that 1,000,000 men were mobilized and dispatched to the North for the reconstruction of the Great Wall, and in the following two years, another 250,000 men were sent to the Northwest for the same purpose.

During the Ming Dynasty, nothing, regarding the number of the workers engaged in the reconstruction of the Great Wall was mentioned in history. But what is to be borne in mind is that the Wall was under constant care of the Ming Authorities and it was repeatedly repaired and reconstructed during the course of about 200 years.

The number of men involved in it must have been stupendous, although nothing was mentioned in this respect. Bearing these few data in mind, one is able to see that the number of workers involved in the construction of this massive structure must have run into tens of millions.

Its Structure

The Great Wall in its present state may be divided into two sections: one is the part running west of Shansi, while the other is the part running east of Shansi. The latter was built of bricks, while the former was built in a rougher form with no bricks and stone in it, and therefore is almost in a ruinous state now, although that was just rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty, or just 300 years ago.

The eastern section of the Wall, however, is still in good condition, where excellent workmanship can still be appreciated. The Wall rises up right from the sea at Shanhaikwan and climbs over the mountain ridges like a huge serpent until it loses itself among distant mountains.

The height of the wall averages from 20 feet to 30 feet, while its width is 25 feet at its base, and 15 feet at its top, where the surface was well paved, either with bricks or stone blocks and solidly set in mortar, on which no less than six horsemen could ride abreast.

The core of the Wall is made of earth, but it was faced with specially made bricks, and the foundation was laid with well-cut granite blocks of 6 or 4 feet in height. The bricks used for the construction of the Wall vary considerably in size, but the most commonly used are 15 inches in length, 7½ inches in width, and 3½ inches in thickness.

The mortar used is white and is believed to have been mixed with sticky rice, or what the Chinese called Nou Mee. Rising above the level pavement on the wall facing outside is a parapet which averages 5 feet in height and 18 inches in thickness, surmounted by merlons and creneles, most of the former being provided with small upper and lower observation port-holes.

Situated at various distances along the course of the Wall are the defense towers, and at some distance outside the Wall, at irregular intervals and quite alone, are similar structures built for look-out purposes. The former are linked with the main structure, while the latter are left alone and separate from the Wall itself. Both of them averages 40 feet square at the base, to 30 feet at the top.

The defense towers have from 8 to 20 ports, while the look-out towers possess only a few. There are about 8 to 12 defense towers along the Wall per mile, and all of them situated at prominent locations which project from the Wall itself from 8 to 18 feet, thus making the two towers facing each other at a distance of only two bow-shots apart. This sort of arrangement was apparently to facilitate the archers on both sides to attack the invaders with double force and more effectiveness.

With these towers or look-out posts, the garrison of ancient China could easily raise the alarm in the event of an attack with signal smoke during the day and with fire during the night to summon reinforcements from the adjacent regions.

But in the present age of new weapons and methods of warfare, this once formidable barrier has inevitably lost its strategic value and become a historical monument only to be admired by lovers of antiquities for its wild and colossal splendor and beauty.

THE SHIMABARA RISING

Part 9

On the 20th of the 1st month, a letter fastened to an arrow was shot from the castle; it was delivered to Matsudaira Izu-no-kami, and read as follows:

"Emonsaku Yamada addresses you with true reverence and respect. I desire to obtain your forgiveness, and restore tranquility to the Empire, by delivering up Shirodaiyu and his followers to be punished. We find that, in ancient times, famous rulers ruled beneficently, proportioning their rewards to the merit of the offender. When they departed from this course, for any purpose soever, they were unable to keep the control of their countries. This has been the case with hereditary lords; much more will it be the case with villagers who rebel against the government. How will they escape the judgment of heaven? I have revolved these truths in my mind, and imparted them to the eight hundred men under my command.

"These men, from the first, were not sincere Christians; but when the conspiracy first broke out, they were beset by a great multitude and compelled to support the cause. These eight hundred men all have a sincere respect for the armed class. Therefore, speedily attack the castle, and we having received your answer, without fail, as to time, will make a show of resisting you, but will set fire to the house in the castle and escape to your camp.

"Only I will run to the house of Shirodaiyu and make as if all were lost; and having induced him to embark with me in a small boat, will take him alive, bring him to you, and thus manifest to you the sincerity of my intentions. For this purpose I have prepared several boats already, having revolved the matter in my mind from the time I entered the castle.

"Please give me your approval immediately, and I will overthrow the evil race, give tranquility to the Empire, and, I trust, escape with my own life. I am extremely anxious to receive your orders. Emonsaku Yamada thus addresses you with true regard.

"20th of 1st month.

"To the Commanders of the Royal Army."

Thus it was written, but the writer was one of the leaders of the people, and as it was feared that it might be a strategy to draw the assailants near, and then assault them, no answer was returned. Therefore, Emonsaku once more wrote a letter both in Chinese and Japanese, on sacred paper—(such paper as that on which the names of the gods are written)—and shot it from the castle.

After the reception of this, Izu-no-kami shot back a reply, but Emonsaku knew nothing of this, and the night guard picked it up and delivered it to Shirodaiyu.

Shirodaiyu, alarmed at this, quickly had Emonsaku arrested, and his wife and children put to death on the spot. Shirodaiyu and his counsellors, seated in order, made Yamada take his place in the yard before them, when Shirodaiyu said: "You are a commander within the inner wall, and a leader of the conspirators. For what reason, then, have you sent a treacherous letter to the assailants? Look at the answer," he said, producing it.

Charges Denied

Yamada replied: "I have never dreamed of doing such a thing. I am indeed known amongst our troops as the commander of eight hundred men. Though I alone might be a traitor, is it probable that all the eight hundred are such? This is, more likely, a plan of the enemy to raise discord in the camp, and secure the destruction of eight hundred men, and thus render the taking of the castle easier. There has been no want of such strategy from of old till now. Hence consider well what you are about to do."

Shirodaiyu replied: "If so, the arrow would have fallen, most likely, at some other place. No doubt, because of a preconcerted signal, it fell at your post. Had it been the design of the enemy to produce discord, they would have taken care to show this letter to others."

Yamada replied: "The assailants know where I am posted, and had they shot the letter in at any other point it would have failed of its object. Its falling at my post was well calculated to bring me into suspicion and subject me to examination. But I have no concern for my life. Having deprived me of my family, dispatch me also. The future will prove the truth or falsehood of my words." Thus speaking as an honest man, Shirodaiyu and his counsellors were deceived and built a prison to keep him in for future trial. Into this Yamada was put.

Shirodaiyu then assembled all the leaders and informed them that, from the contents of the letter, he expected an attack shortly, and enjoined them all to be on the watch. Shiki Tamba and Sumoto Wakyo, with three hundred men, were to move round without intermission day or night.

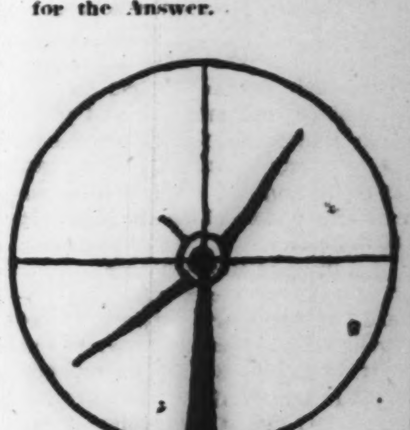
When food began to become scarce in the castle, the villagers lost their courage. They were like fish in a net; there was no means of escape, and there was no one to deliver them from the outside. Thus they continued looking for an opportunity to escape. But the soldiers of the Princes of Kyushu were encamped around them, as numerous as the blades of grass.

If now and then some escaped from the castle, they were captured and delivered to Matsudaira Izu-no-kami, who questioned them as to the interior of the castle. When he asked them if there was a man named Emonsaku Yamada within, they replied that he had been commander of eight hundred men, and a defender of the front wall; but having communication with the assailants and a letter from them having been received, he had been imprisoned at a place called Oeguchi. Thus Izu-no-kami satisfied himself as to the sincerity of Emonsaku's recantation.

(To Be Continued)

DO YOU KNOW

What This Picture Represents? Turn the Page upside-down for the Answer.



The picture shows an enemy plane as viewed through the sights of a fighter-plane's machine-gun.

Butterfly Song

Butterfly, butterfly! light upon the Na-leaf, pray!
Or if Na-leaf tempt you not,
On my hand alight and sway:
Hand and Na-leaf both are nigh—
Light upon one, butterfly!

Ancient Wedding Song

The waves are still on the four seas,
Soft blow the time-winds, yet the trees
Sway not, nor rustling foliage stirs.
In such an age blest are the firs
That meet and age together.
Nor heavenward look and reverent gaze,
Nor words of gratitude and praise
Our thanks can tell, that all our days
Pass in this age with blessings stored
By bounty of our Sovereign Lord!

Slumber Song of Izumo

Sleep, baby, sleep!
On mountains steep
The children of the hare are straying.
Why are their soft brown ears so long and slender,
Peeping above the rocks where they are playing?
Because their mother, ere they yet were born,
Ate the Loquat leaves in the dewy morn,
And the bamboo grass long and slender—
That's why the ears of baby-hares are long!
Sleep, baby, sleep! to the lilt of my song!

The Hill of Meeting

(Au-Saka, Lake Biwa)

Semi-Maro

Known and Unknown, the stranger guest,
Returning friends whom comrades greet,
Up to the Hill of Meeting's crest,
Press the wayfarers' eager feet.
For here the fateful Barrier stands,
And some will part—and some will meet,

MUST BEAT ENEMIES IN PRODUCTION WAR

Viscount Okochi Stresses Need To Increase Output to Further Great Heights

Speaking at a round-table conference sponsored by the Osaka Mainichi in Osaka on September 23, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, chairman of the Industrial Machinery Control Association stressed the necessity to double and redouble efforts to augment Japan's productive power so as to beat the Anglo-American nations not only on the battlefield but also in the production war, says the Osaka Mainichi.

The following is the gist of the Viscount's speech at the conference:

"The War of Greater East Asia is assuming the nature of protracted warfare, and the United States is making its best efforts to build and construct a great number of submarines, airplanes, tanks and other modern arms at a furious speed.

"The Roosevelt regime is striving to produce 100,000 planes a year. America is experiencing some difficulty due to shortages in the supply of some indispensable aircraft materials. But, we must not rest at ease under the impression that the American people cannot overcome their difficulty.

"We must realize the fact that our country is fighting a powerful nation. The only way to beat him is to increase our productive power to immense heights. We must adopt the very best system to increase the efficiency of all industrial organizations in this country. In my opinion, Germany is following an excellent system in this respect, placing all the industrial organizations in the country under the direct command of a Fuehrer.

"Simultaneously with the adoption of the most effective system of management at all factories, strenuous efforts must be exercised, in accordance with carefully established plans, to enrich the supply of skilled workmen. Mass production of arms is what we must realize at any cost."

GOV'T. EXCESS PAYMENTS DOWN DURING 3RD QUARTER

Decrease of ¥670,000,000 Noted Over Corresponding Period Of Last Year

According to figures published by the Bank of Japan on September 30, the Government payments in excess of receipts for the third quarter of this year was ¥1,270,000,000 (including the ¥270,000,000 disbursed in redeeming foodstuff notes), showing a decrease of ¥670,000,000 as compared with the excess disbursement of ¥1,940,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, (including the ¥1,050,000,000 disbursed in redeeming rice notes). The Government payment in excess of receipts for July and August last was ¥480,000,000, showing a great decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the Government excess payment amounted to ¥1,500,000,000.

The total excess payment by the Government since January last has amounted to ¥6,320,000,000 (including the ¥2,610,000,000 disbursed in redemption for foodstuff notes), showing an increase by ¥1,230,000,000 in comparison with the corresponding period of last year when the excess payment of the Government amounted to ¥5,090,000,000 (including the ¥2,330,000,000 disbursed in redemption for rice notes), says the Chugai.

LAWS ARE SIMPLIFIED

Partial Revisions Effected in Bonded Warehouse Regulations

Procedures to be gone through with the customs will be considerably simplified, thanks to partial revisions just introduced into the Bonded Warehouse Law Enforcement Regulations and the Bonded Workshops Law Enforcement Regulations, removing the articles demanding presentation of declaration of warehousing or of declaration of repairing or mending by all parties who want to have their goods kept in a bonded warehouse or to have their goods in a bonded warehouse repaired or mended, says the Chugai.

The revisions stated above, which were announced by the Official Gazette of October 1, will benefit all interested parties.

Colombian Economy Hit

Due to relentless U-boat activities in the Caribbean Sea, marine transportation in the adjacent waters of Colombia has been interrupted for some time now. According to Colombian papers, no boats have visited the port of Santa Marta since the beginning of July last, thus dealing a deadly blow to the economic structure of the country. Among others, the export of bananas has become absolutely impossible, reports Domei from Buenos Aires.

Testing Pottery Material

Pottery research institutions are maintained in various industrial centers of Japan. In matters relating to pottery they function in every conceivable manner. Their laboratories conduct experiments on new materials and make the necessary tests by X-rays and by chemical analysis, while their other departments study overseas markets, designs and patterns and train men, foreigners as well as Japanese, for the industry. Shown is one of their numerous laboratory apparatuses for testing pottery material. Experiments have been made on mullite, stealite, cordierite, sinterkorund, lignite and other quarryings.

NEW HIGHS FEATURE STRONG-TONED MART

Short-Terms Briskly Traded, Spot Market Raised by Key Industrials

Reflecting the deep-rooted bullish trend, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed an all-round upward swing yesterday and the majority of wares went on parade with new highs.

In the long-term section, the upward swing was noticeably accelerated by short coverings, particularly with the securities hitherto comparatively neglected by the bull camp. For instance, Japan Sand Iron perked ¥4.80, Ikegai Automobile ¥3.70, Japan Steel Tubing ¥3.40, Toyo Hemp Spinning ¥3.10 and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥3.00. Simultaneously, gains of around ¥2.00 were scored by a large number of the listed wares. Japan Oil went forward ¥2.70, Japan Electric Power ¥2.50, Japan Munitions ¥2.20, and Toa Tobacco, new ¥2.10.

The short-term section was likewise animated with a gain of ¥2.40 scored by Japan Steel Tubing and of ¥1.60 by Japan Oil.

The spot market was continuously busy with a large volume of turnovers daily registered and new highs hit by numerous key industrials. Kawasaki Heavy Industrial and its new, and Japan Machinery and its new rose ¥2.00 each, Japan Metallic Industrial ¥1.50, and Tokai Electrode around ¥2.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.40, N. Y. K. ¥111.70, Japan Steel Tubing ¥71.50, Japan Oil ¥80.50, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥92.80.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	149.5	150.4	146.6
Do. new (12½)	96.2	96.6	95.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	95.0	—	92.4
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	74.8	75.2	75.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	112.8	—	112.2
Do. new (37½)	96.0	95.3	96.1
O. S. K. (50)	103.5	104.2	105.0
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	93.7	94.0	94.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.6	101.3	101.7
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	75.4	74.0	74.0
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	144.8	143.8	144.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	67.6	67.8	67.4
Tropical Ind. (42½)	—	—	44.6
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.6	50.2	49.7
Asahi Glass (50)	129.8	130.0	128.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	99.5	99.2	98.6

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.1	0.5	29.4	129.4
N. Y. K., old	111.5	2.5	1.0	111.7
Do. new	95.7	6.5	5.6	95.8
Kanebo Spin.	149.2	50.0	49.0	—
Do. new	95.1	5.8	4.5	95.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	82.5	2.9	2.0	82.6
Osaka Stock, new	69.5	70.5	69.5	69.9
Japan Steel Tube	70.7	2.3	0.7	71.5
Japan Oil	79.8	81.8	79.8	80.5
S. M. R.	75.0	5.1	4.5	74.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.6	3.8	2.8	92.8
Toyo Rayon, new	62.7	2.7	2.5	62.5
Japan Beer, new	58.4	8.4	7.1	57.1
Nichiro Fishery	83.7	3.9	3.3	83.3
Japan Fishery, new	49.2	9.3	8.7	48.7
Japan Sugar, new	73.7	3.7	3.6	—
Japan Mining	56.0	6.1	6.0	56.1
Manchou Ind.	57.9	8.0	7.9	—

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.40	— 0.90
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.80	+ 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.20	+ 0.40
Govt' Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

MORE MONEY IS SET FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

Monetary Operation Commission Allots ¥238,070,000 From Deposits Bureau Funds

A further disbursement of ¥238,070,000 from the funds of the Deposits Bureau to various enterprises with direct bearings on social welfare was decided upon at the meeting of the Monetary Operation Commission of the Finance Ministry held at 2 p.m. on September 29, says the Chugai. The paper gives the objectives of investment as follows:

1. For the construction of dwelling houses for workmen ..... ¥ 50,000,000

   In this connection, it is noted that ¥110,000,000 has been disbursed up to the present. The total amount disbursed in this connection, taking into account the ¥50,000,000 allotted above, comes to ¥160,000,000.

2. For the restoration of the rural districts in Taiwan which have been damaged by the recent storm ..... ¥ 4,400,000

3. An installment for 1942 for augmentation of the shipbuilding funds and other items ..... ¥ 1,170,000

4. For the purchase of bonds and debentures endorsed by the Government ¥170,000,000

   In this connection, ¥247,000,000 has been disbursed up to the present, which in addition to the ¥170,000,000 mentioned above, brings the total amount of disbursement to ¥417,000,000.

5. For the purchase of various debentures endorsed by the Manchoukuo Government ..... ¥ 12,500,000

   As much as ¥25,000,000 has been already disbursed in this connection in the past. The disbursement of a further ¥12,500,000 for the purpose of investing in such bonds as debentures as stated above renders the total amount of disbursement as large as ¥37,500,000.

Considering the decision on the disbursement of a further ¥238,000,000 as stated above, the Monetary Operation Commission of the Finance Ministry has already decided upon the disbursement of ¥3,847,990,000 from the funds of the Deposits Bureau.

MOVIE [illegible] DECIDE ON SO[illegible] BRANCHES

Appointm[illegible] Various Localities Ma[illegible]ves to Have [illegible]tures

The es[illegible]f branch offices at all [illegible]ultural, economic and [illegible]tivities in the southern [illegible] been decided upon by [illegible] Picture Distribution [illegible] and the Japan Cinema [illegible] Company at their re[illegible]eral meetings held rec[illegible]udy the best means of [illegible] authorities in realizing [illegible] of exhibiting healthy p[illegible]e natives, says the Chug[illegible]

The M[illegible]tion Company has de[illegible] the following ap[illegible] Eiichi Kanasashi, di[illegible]e company, is to be chi[illegible]uthern Bureau, Shinji U[illegible] chief of the general [illegible]fice for the southern [illegible]higeru Niidate to be chi[illegible]ranch office at Shonan [illegible]sanobu Takeyama to [illegible] the Hongkong Branch, [illegible]amane to be chief of t[illegible]ffice in French Indo-Chi[illegible]Minoura to be chief of [illegible] office in Thailand, Ko[illegible]o be chief of the bran[illegible] the Philippine Islands, [illegible]o to be chief of the b[illegible] in North Borneo, Shun[illegible] to be chief of the branc[illegible] Celebes Island, and Kenji [illegible] to be chief of the branc[illegible] Burma.

Meanwh[illegible] Japan Cinema Producin[illegible] has decided to establish [illegible] Bureau, which will han[illegible] relative to the production[illegible]ies at various overseas [illegible]atsuo Hoshino, Shuji [illegible]nd Shinichiro Yamazak[illegible]n respectively appointed [illegible] the Overseas Bureau, [illegible]eneral branch office for [illegible]rn regions.

All ci[illegible]ing companies in Japan, [illegible]ance with the instructi[illegible] Movie Distribution Co[illegible] produce a new picture [illegible]y to give a healthy [illegible]native people in the sou[illegible]ns concerning Japan a[illegible]nese people.

The [illegible]l Navy

(Co[illegible]n Page 6)

serve as [illegible] to British designs or [illegible]ntinue to take sides wit[illegible]g British, they cannot e[illegible]scape the unhappy co[illegible] of our war policy a[illegible]ca and Britain. We cann[illegible]t to sit idly by while In[illegible] made the tool of the A[illegible] Furthermore, it is up[illegible] rise and free herself f[illegible] years bondage under Bri[illegible]v, or relinquish that opp[illegible] all time.

India's [illegible]tempts in the past to f[illegible]have failed because of [illegible] command over the Indi[illegible]hich gave her the pow[illegible] the fate of India. To[illegible]e hand which had ruled[illegible]estiny of India is crumb[illegible]d at long last a god-sen[illegible] for emancipation has [illegible]

The I[illegible] campaign has also sou[illegible]h knell for the Chungki[illegible] When Rangoon fell, Calc[illegible]arachi became the chief [illegible]tes to Chungking, but [illegible]h the Indian Ocean co[illegible]der our command, th[illegible]routes have become seal[illegible]gking has been forced i[illegible]rate plight.

We mu[illegible] lose sight of the signi[illegible]onship between the Indian [illegible]mpaign and the Italo-Germ[illegible] campaign in Europe [illegible]n Asia. Our Indian O[illegible]es have reached a stage [illegible] efforts are now becomin[illegible] assistance to our Itali[illegible]man allies. On the other [illegible] Italo-German activities [illegible] the sinking of scores o[illegible]mmercial ships have he[illegible]ke our naval campaign[illegible] more fruitful.

At a [illegible]ld appear as if Italy and [illegible]re carrying on their wa[illegible]ntic and in the Mediterr[illegible] apart from our activities [illegible]ific and Indian Oceans, [illegible] there are positive sign[illegible]ely cooperative campaign[illegible] destruction of America[illegible] In the past both Bri[illegible]erica had been sending [illegible] assistance to India, [illegible]d other anti-Axis n[illegible]vay of south Africa o[illegible] Mediterranean by way [illegible]t these routes have now[illegible] useless by the combined[illegible]ers.

The [illegible]waii, off Malay and Jav[illegible] the first stage in the [illegible]r. We have gained [illegible]mmand of the seas by[illegible] enemy naval units; w[illegible]ptured enemy land bas[illegible] off enemy land forces; [illegible]ave achieved mastery [illegible] So today, an impregn[illegible]all has been establish[illegible] the Sea of Greater [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

Lancashire Severely Affected by Loss of Markets Through Shortage of Shipping, Nazi Air Raids; Now Leading Hand-to-Mouth Existence

Subsequent to the outbreak of the present European War, the British cotton industry was reduced to half both in production and export in comparison with the days of the previous Great War when the industry had been at the zenith of its prosperity. While the war situation was limited both in area and scale, it still retained some of its footholds. Soon after the outbreak of the European War, in order to reorganize cotton industry so as to cope with the situation, the Cotton Control Bureau was established in Britain, whose business it was to exercise control over the import of raw cotton, production, Government orders and export of manufactured goods, paying at the same time much attention to the acquisition of foreign currency and full replenishment of supplies for military and public uses. With the expansion of the war situation, however, the difficulty of importing raw cotton naturally grew more acute.

Accordingly, the British Government, under a barter agreement with the United States Government, concluded a contract for import of American cotton in exchange for rubber and tin produced in British overseas possessions, meanwhile speeding up the buying of Egyptian and Peruvian cotton in frantic efforts to secure sufficient supplies of raw cotton, but they see no way of remedying the prevailing shortage of shipping bottoms.

To make matters worse, the importation of raw cotton was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Supply, so that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, among the rest, list its reason for being and had to be closed on March 31 last year.

Lancashire Hit

In the meantime, a series of terrific air raids by the German on industrial centers inflicted such severe damage on leading spinning mills that they were compelled to suspend operations which has proved an irreparable blow to Lancashire. Even the manufacturers remaining in the field, due to the irregularity of the amounts of raw cotton allotted to them by the Government, are obliged to operate from hand-to-mouth without any fixed program. In these circumstances men and equipment are rapidly shifting over to the munitions industry.

According to recent information, British cotton spinners, with the exception of those who work on American raw cotton, have been ordered by the Government to curtail their working hours from 52 hours a week to 48 hours. Thus the Lancashire cotton industry with its long history and proud tradition is now fast going downhill.

Rayon Output High

In spite of damage done to plants, shortage of materials and labor, restriction on consumption and other unfavorable factors which the artificial fiber manufacturing industry in Europe had to face in the whirlpool of armed hostilities since the commencement of the present Great War, the total world production of rayon and staple fiber created a new record in 1940 with an output of 2,380,800,000 pounds. This was mainly due to increased production in both Germany and the United States.

When order was temporarily restored in 1941, however, all the fiber factories in Europe recommenced their operation at full capacity. The increased productivity in staple fiber in France and the Netherlands at that time is particularly worthy of note. The United States also keenly realized the necessity of increased production of artificial fibers in account of the suspension of raw silk import from Japan, and Germany began to exert great efforts to attain selfsupply of fiber resources in Europe.

For obvious reasons it is impossible just now to obtain exact statistical figures covering the output of rayon and staple fiber of each country, but it is to be imagined that the total output throughout the world last year made a further jump upward probably marking an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the previous year in the case of rayon and about 15 per cent in the case of staple fiber.

It will be recalled that in 1940 the production of staple fiber exceeded that of artificial silk for the first time, which offered rather a serious topic of debate in artificial fiber circles. Last year, however, the percentage of increase in the production of staple fiber again exceeded that of rayon by 5 per cent thus making the difference in outputs between the two still wider. This condition was due mainly to the fact that Japan, Germany and Italy had given up relying on overseas markets for raw cotton and wool and turned their efforts to increased production of staple fiber in the place of imported materials.

Lesson Remembered

Prior to the first Great War it had been considered that the force of arms was all that decided the final issue of a war and no economic preparations had been made for the titanic struggle, not to mention wartime measure in regard to the fiber industry. In consequence, when the war broke out, Germany which had had no fiber resources at home but had been dependent on overseas supplies, found it difficult adequately to clothe its troops. This bitter experience was carefully taken up for study by the Nazi Government since 1939, and as a result, the output since then has been considerably increased.

With the development of the war, many pulp producing countries in Europe have been brought under German rule, which, coupled with the technical advancement of Germany in this line of industry, has placed it in a predominant position in the world artificial fiber industry. Italy also has made remarkable headway in this industry. According to statistical figures published by Rome, the total output of staple fiber by Germany and Italy during last year occupied 5 per cent of the total world output or 76 per cent of that of Europe. Add to this the output in Japan, and the position of the Axis Powers in point of artificial fiber supplies is seen to be exceedingly strong.

In comparing this condition with the sorry plight of the British artificial fiber industry on account of increased difficulty in importing pulp, which has recently made it necessary to place a ban on the export of all kinds of artificial silk goods, we cannot but feel justified in our confidence as to our own textile strength.

U.S. LABOR SHORTAGE HITS BOOST MUNITIONS PROGRAM

Wartime Population Committee Of America Reveals Difficulty Facing Industry

In a recent report filed with the U.S. Government, the Wartime Population Committee of America discloses the fact that the enforcement of the wartime industrial boost program in that country will encounter great difficulties due to the shortage of labor. The gist of the report is given by Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires as follows:

"In order to beat the Axis Powers, the U.S. must exhibit its productive power at its best. But, unless very effective measures are taken, we shall encounter great difficulty due to labor shortage. In order to execute the desired expansion of our munitions industries, the U.S. Government must send by December, 1943, from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 workmen into our munitions factories engaged in the production of arms and munitions, which, however, is considered difficult. Under present conditions, it is more than probable that we shall experience some difficulty in the war of production with the Axis Powers.

"For the perfect prosecution of the present Great War, we must have tens of millions of workers in different fields of our productive industries by December, 1943 at the latest. But, we are without any measure to realize it."

As the last measure, the Wartime Population Committee is considering to engage all men and women between 18 and 65 in one or other line of productive industries in the country.

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PRIORITIES GIVEN IN TRANSPORTATION

10 More Vital Materials to Have Preference in Transit On Government Railways

In view of the growing importance of a smoother movement of cardinal materials and commodities to cope with wartime requirements, the Railway Transportation Central Council, at its regular session held yesterday afternoon at the Railways Ministry, decided to add ten new items to the list of materials which will be given priority transportation by the Government railways.

The present decision which will be enforced from the third quarter (October to December) of the present fiscal year, was made after an intensive study of the transportation of major materials during the second quarter.

The ten new items added to the priority transportation list include oils and fats, raw materials for manufacturing oils and fats, sake, alcohol, light metals, lime, industrial chemicals, tobacco, gravel and sand.

At the same time, the council at yesterday's meeting also decided to give semi-priority to the transportation of several articles which have close relations with the daily life of the people. They include livestock, miso (bean paste), shoyu (soy sauce), eggs, milk, condensed milk, copper and other non-ferrous metals, agricultural chemicals, seedlings, drum tins, packing materials, and camphor oil.

The whole list of commodities which will be accorded priority transportation from the third quarter of this year, as given by the council Wednesday follows:

Wheat and Barley	Oils and Fats and Raw Materials for
Sweet Potato and Irish Potato	Coal
Sugar	Petroleum
Fertilizers	Alcohol
Straw Manufactures	Salt
Sake	Gravel
Ores	Soya Bean
Machinery and Tools (2)	Fish and Fish shell
	Charcoal
Paper and Pulp	Wheat Flour
Lime	Oils and Fats
Industrial Chemicals	Coke
	Steel (1)
Rice	Cement
Vegetables	Light Metals
Timber	Tobacco
Fodder	Sand

Note: (1) includes pig iron, scrap iron, ferroy-alloy; (2) includes rolling stock.

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China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, Manila, New York, Singapore.
Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

BOND FLOTATION FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER GIVEN

Forty-Nine Classes Aggregating ¥1,756,000,000 Are Issued During Month

Forty-Nine bonds and debentures aggregating ¥1,756,000,000 were issued during September, the Industrial Bank of Japan revealed Friday.

The September flotation represented an increase of 7 issues and ¥585,000,000 as compared with the flotation in the corresponding month of the preceding year, principally due to the gain in the issues of Government bonds, savings bonds and patriotic bonds, the bank report added.

Details follow:

Flotation of Bonds and Debentures During September
(Value in ¥1,000)

Items	September, 1942	Incr. comp. with August, 1942	Incr. comp. with Sept., 1941
Gov't bonds	1,200,000	533,340	683,260
Local bonds	2,362	* 849	1,322
Savings and patriotic bonds	135,250	135,250	87,750
Bank debentures	130,780	*42,227	81,349
Corporation debentures	203,000	33,000	911
Manchurian bonds and debentures	45,000	*113,500	*40,000
Chinese bonds and debentures	40,000	40,000	10,000
Total	1,736,392	585,013	824,793

Note: (*) denotes decrease.

Bill Clearings

October 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	428,395	228,683
Balance	152,309	26,936

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1942

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Speech

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech last Wednesday at the Sport Palast in Berlin before a gathering of the National Socialist Party was intended primarily for the ears of the German people, delivered as it was on the occasion of the opening of the German Winter Relief Work. But there were several facts which the Fuehrer pointed out which can well be taken to heart by the entire world.

The most impressive of the points made by the German leader was his portrayal of the accomplishments of the German armed forces since the occasion of his last speech and the formidable strength which these forces continue to maintain. Devoting the major portion of his discourse to this subject, the Fuehrer with biting sarcasm contrasted in detail the historically unprecedented accomplishments of the German army with the futile efforts of the Allies. At a time when the Allied propagandists are doing their best to hoodwink the world with their fantastic imaginings, the concrete descriptions of what the German army is actually accomplishing, coming from the mouth of Germany's highest authority, furnishes an incontrovertible argument against which nothing contrary can prevail.

Most significant of the accomplishments of the German forces as revealed in this speech concerns the activities behind the fighting lines. The fighting prowess of the German Wehrmacht needs no advertizing, for it has been demonstrated so convincingly on so many occasions. But what is particularly noteworthy is the report of the constructive work which the army is carrying on in the occupied areas. The restoration of cultivation of farm lands only a few kilometers behind the front lines, the reorganization of the whole agricultural system, the development of the mining industry leading to the development of complete industrial bases in these regions—all these things which have already been accomplished indicate the speedy establishment of a successfully operating economic system throughout the extensive territories now under German control. These are proofs of the invincible might of Germany of even more permanent significance than the fighting prowess of her troops. These are proofs that the position of the Axis Powers is today even more unassailable than ever before and that there can be no question as to the ultimate outcome of the war.

An immeasurably great factor contributing vitally to this improved general position of the Axis Powers has been the part played by Japan, the German leader recognized, reportedly invoking enthusiastic applause from his audience. What this role played by Japan means to the entire world the Fuehrer expressed thus: "The Japanese have taken Hongkong and Singapore, they have occupied the Philippines, Java and Sumatra. They have gained a foothold on New Guinea. Today we are forming a worldwide alliance not only of 'have-nots' but of all nations willing to fight for honor and decency and determined to do away with the meanest and most treacherous coalition the world has ever seen." This worldwide alliance, of which Japan constitutes the focal center in the important Pacific and Asiatic portions of the globe, constitutes the overpowering reason why the Allies can never prevail.

One other very apt point which the Fuehrer made clear concerned the war aims of the Allies. These he showed to be completely unoriginal and without meaning. The Atlantic Charter he characterized as a "stupidity" which will be eliminated within a few years by the sheer power of actual facts. For a long time, the Fuehrer pointed out, all that the enemies could do was to hurl negative criticisms against the Axis without being able themselves to offer one constructive proposal for the betterment of the world. Now suddenly, after having started the war against Germany out of opposition to the German policy, these enemies for the first time seem to have discovered the meaning of the German program, for they have now begun to promise to the world the very same things which the National Socialist Party has already given to the German people. The hurriedly devised war aims for which the Allies now profess to be fighting prove to be on analysis nothing more than mere copies of the German program.

"All of a sudden our enemy has discovered the principles of our National Socialist Party program," declared the Fuehrer. "If our enemies really believe what they pretend to believe, they might have said so openly long ago. Why have they declared war on us if there is really so little difference between us and our enemies? We, at any rate, have not only believed in something but we have also done what we believe in." Between the Germans who have done what they believe in and the Allies who, after imitating the German program, profess to believe in it but fail to do anything about it, there can be no question as to which is genuine. There can be no question as to which will prevail in the task of constructing the New World Order.

For thus setting clear the accomplishments of Germany and her allies, and for thus revealing the emptiness of the pretensions of the enemy, Fuehrer Hitler's speech has rendered a valuable service to the world. From this speech anyone can judge Germany's power and determination and can conclude without hesitation which side is bound to win in this war which is changing the character of the world.

A Belated Accounting for Dieppe

When the Allies attempted to land an expedition at Dieppe on the coast of northern France on August 19, the press of the Allied countries gleefully hailed it as marking the establishment of a second front which would herald the beginning of a victorious invasion of the European continent.

When the expedition failed in a disastrous rout after only nine hours, the Allied authorities lamely tried to explain it away as having been intended from the start as merely a "practice" operation which had succeeded in its purpose of gaining useful "experience".

Now Prime Minister Churchill has been called to account to explain, if he can, if the "experience" had been worth the cost. In the House of Commons four days ago, Churchill spent some anxious moments as the members plied him with questions which must have made even this veteran inventor of alibis squirm with embarrassment. The result was that he gave answers which were full of contradictions.

First Churchill stated that in the retreat from Dieppe, nearly half of the total force was saved. Then someone recalled that on September 8 Churchill had announced that most of the invading force got back. This discrepancy was Churchill's first problem of the day. Next someone asked him how he could reconcile his statements with the statement of the Canadian Minister of Defense who had announced that of the 5,000 Canadians who took part, nearly 3,000 were killed or taken captive. Churchill was then forced to admit that this ratio of losses applied to only the Canadian forces and that the English losses were much lighter.

Thus in his embarrassment, he had to admit that the Canadians had borne the brunt of the fighting with the consequence of terrific losses, that the English losses were much lighter but that even then they were much heavier than he had originally led the British public to believe. Well might the British, and especially the Canadians, question whether these appalling losses were commensurate with the "experience" which was supposed to have been gained. All that the Allies managed to learn was how impregnable the German defenses are. If that was all they wanted to know, they should have been able to deduce as much without recklessly throwing away the lives of so many thousands of their men, even if most of these men were mere "colonials".

A Year Ago Today

October 3, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The Japanese Forces in North China staged a surprise attack on enemy forces under the command of General Wei Li-huang, commander of the First War Zone which covers Honan Province and other portions of North China.

Several crack Japanese Units crossed the Yellow River and the New Yellow River at numerous points for a distance of more than 100 kilometers in the face of severe enemy fire and toward evening they were threatening Chengchow, an important railway juncture. The capture of this strategically important city would cut the principal route of supply to Chungking in North China. The city is situated at a juncture of the Lunghai and Peking-Hankow railways.

* * *

The National Government of China today appointed Hsu Liang, Foreign Minister, to be new Ambassador to Japan. In succession to Mr. Hsu, the present Chinese Ambassador Dr. Chu Min-yi has been appointed to take the post of Foreign Minister.

NO [illegible]HELD FOR SETTING UP [illegible]ECOND FRONT IN EUROPE

Britis[illegible]pts to Divert German Attention From Ea[illegible]ront by Aerial Attacks in West Fail

By YOSHITARO KUSUYAMA

Spe[illegible] Times & Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

The a[illegible]the international public is [illegible] the progress of the Ger[illegible]war, which has necessita[illegible]d of opening of a second [illegible] the part of the United N[illegible]he Soviet Union is urgin[illegible]ritain and the United S[illegible]m a second war zone in [illegible] order to relieve the Ger[illegible]e on the eastern front. Al[illegible] Anglo-American nations [illegible] strategic importance of [illegible]on, their present adverse [illegible] wholly unfavorable for [illegible]g a venture of that nat[illegible]circles are firmly emphatic [illegible]opinion that it is impossib[illegible]United Nations to form a [illegible] in Europe. Yet President [illegible] has declared that a se[illegible] will be organized by th[illegible]he course of this year.

If the [illegible]d front, is viewed as a [illegible]un in respect of the cu[illegible] war, General Chiang [illegible]may regard the Pacific [illegible]s a second front set up b[illegible] Nations against Japan. [illegible]many and Italy may co[illegible] the same light, particular[illegible]Japan is a potential par[illegible] Axis nations in their a[illegible]gle against the "democra[illegible] But the general conception [illegible]he projected second fron[illegible]ies is mainly for the purp[illegible]g effective assistance to [illegible] Union. This is the reas[illegible] term has come to be p[illegible]d in connection with the [illegible]oviet war.

The wa[illegible] eastern Europe, which ex[illegible] 2,000 kilometers from no[illegible]th, is called the German-S[illegible] or eastern front. But it [illegible]e western front when it [illegible] from the Soviet angle. [illegible]would be proper to desig[illegible]he German-Soviet front. [illegible]t matter much where a[illegible] second front will be form[illegible]s required is the opening [illegible]stilities at a strategic po[illegible] a large body of Reich [illegible] the German-Soviet f[illegible]possible that Britain and [illegible] try to organize a second [illegible] western Europe for that [illegible]ut, from the strategical [illegible]iew, it may not be nece[illegible]it its locality to western [illegible]ly.

R[illegible]uests Made

On Ju[illegible], when the Nazi forces m[illegible] Soviet territory, Britain [illegible]re provided with a most [illegible]portunity to effect a rappro[illegible] with Communist Russia, [illegible]ftly concluded a military [illegible] with the latter. The Ger[illegible]acht opened hostilities w[illegible]rrific attacks and speed [illegible]ly as July, the same ye[illegible]remlin began to make ea[illegible]als to Britain for the form[illegible] second European front to [illegible]concentrated fury of relen[illegible]nslaughts. Later on, und[illegible]ons from Premier Josef St[illegible]oviet Government made re[illegible]uests to the British Gov[illegible] that end, but as the latt[illegible] busy then to reorganize [illegible] defense against a possible [illegible]ffensive, it resorted to th[illegible] gagner le temps. Fortun[illegible] the arrival of "Gener[illegible]" a temporary stalema[illegible] on the eastern front, [illegible]peared with the resump[illegible]erman offensive agains[illegible]my in the spring.

Whe[illegible]zi attacks against the So[illegible] are being conducted [illegible]rk precision, the second [illegible]t of the Allies has hither[illegible]ake any progress. In the [illegible]f May, Soviet Foreign C[illegible]Molotov, who has never [illegible] except for his trip to [illegible]uple of years ago, visited [illegible]d Washington to appeal [illegible] to Churchill and Roosev[illegible]ormation of a second fro[illegible] M. Molotov's persuasion[illegible]as made no commitmen[illegible] with regard to it, althou[illegible] Roosevelt has announce[illegible]ness to do so within the [illegible]his year.

[illegible]tempts

Up [illegible]ain has staged no less [illegible]unsuccessful commando [illegible] in Europe. The first w[illegible] French coast on Novem[illegible]t year, while the second [illegible]February 28, this year. [illegible]ese two occasions Britain [illegible] to land parachute troops [illegible]hern French coast. The [illegible]t was made on March [illegible]t tried to land effectiv[illegible]Nazaire. It not only lost [illegible] men but also suffered [illegible]ion of one destroyer, fo[illegible]oats and nine other vessel[illegible]rth and fifth attempt[illegible]pectively made at Boulog[illegible] 23 and at another place [illegible]glish Channel on June [illegible]all bodies of men. The [illegible], which was made at Di[illegible] neighborhood on August [illegible]erhaps the largest comm[illegible]to undertaken by Britain[illegible]ful contingent comprising [illegible] America and dominion[illegible]nd supported by tank units and a mechanized forces landed at Dieppe, but the German forces within a very short time repulsed the invasion taking a large toll of prisoners and killed. All these failures have proved that German defense fortifications on the French coast are quite formidable.

Britain must be fully aware that Germany has removed the Maginot Line fortifications to the coastal region of France, and that a million and a half to two million German troops have been detailed along the coast from Norway in the north to the Franco-Spanish border in the south to checkmate any British attempt of invasion. In view of the fact that the British strategy at Dieppe was featured by a close co-operation and co-ordination among the navy and Royal air force and also that several divisions of troops were standing by aboard 35 transports, Germany apparently regarded the abortive attempt as a large-scale expedition to secure a base of operation on the continent. The Dieppe fiasco must have been a shock to the Allied populace, though Churchill dismissed it as a mere commando operation. Colonel Louis Mount-Batten, leader of the hit-and-run operation, ascribed the failure to the isolation of his attacking force from the reserve units. His explanation no doubt sounds true, but the fact remains that the Allied forces found it impossible to carry out a landing operation in the face of superior German defense.

Indiscriminate Bombing

Having realized the inability of its armed forces to dislodge German troops from any sector of the coastal region, Britain is now resorting to indiscriminate air bombardment to sustain the morale of its people. Of late the Royal air force from time to time had been launching large-scale attacks on Cologne, Mainz and other towns on the Rhine. Its claim that each raid was undertaken by 1,100 to 1,400 planes is rather exaggerated. Germany estimates that the number of R.A.F. planes participating in each raid was between 200 to 300. The correct figure for each raid may probably be somewhere between 500 and 600 which represents a compromise between the British and German claims. It may be that in conducting these air assaults, Britain is desirous of impressing its Allies, especially Soviet Russia, that it is diverting a considerable body of German warplanes from the eastern front. This means that it is trying to show that it has already set up an aerial second front. The truth is that British aerial operations are not in any way reflecting on the schedule of German operations on the eastern front. Therefore, British air raids on Germany should be viewed as more political in character than military in outlook.

An interesting explanation of the second front was given by Randolph Churchill, son of the British Premier, when he recently visited the United States. He said: "The second front has already been established, that is, in North Africa." His view is, indeed, far-fetched because of the fact that it is Italy and Germany which have started the North African offensive, while the British forces in Egypt are desperately trying to defend their position. Moreover, since the Italo-German forces are extending their fields of operation in North Africa, it would be inappropriate to think that an offensive front, let alone the question of a second front in North Africa, has been created by Britain.

The second front in Europe in a true sense must be one which is powerful and extensive enough to divert the German military pressure on the Red Army to a different war zone. If that is so, the British defense of Egypt cannot come under the orthodox category of the second front. On the other hand, British defense manipulation in North Africa cannot under any circumstance be of assistance to Soviet Russia, for it cannot bring about a condition entailing the transference of a portion of German troops from the Soviet front to elsewhere. It is, therefore, obvious that the question of a second front in North Africa is of no value so far as the German-Soviet hostilities are concerned.

Obstacles in Path

The difficulties which Britain is facing to establish a second front are clearly pointed out by the London magazine Economist. In says that the shortage of shipping bottoms, inferiority of the air force, necessity for maintaining a far-flung war front covering British dominions and colonies and the urgent need of protecting the British Isles from invasion are the major causes which are hampering the formulation of a strong second front plan. It adds that it is impossible for Britain at this juncture to bear any heavy loss in man-power, especially when sufficient number of American troops have not yet crossed the Atlantic, without whom extensive military operations could not be undertaken with a view to opening a second front. It also acknowledges that the German defense fortifications on the western front are perfect, and that Germany has acquired extraordinary strength in Europe by controlling all strategic and industrial centers. All these factors lucidly disclose Britain's utter inability to aid the Soviet Union by setting up a second front.

Although the London Government is sincerely anxious to render assistance to the Soviet Union as much as it can, there still exists a political influence which is not sympathetic toward the latter. A most salient case in point is Lady Astor, a member of Parliament. In her recent address delivered at Oldham, she attacked the Soviet Union, asserting: "It is the height of folly to indulge in an idle fancy that the Soviet Union is fighting for Britain. The Soviet Union pays no consideration at all to the interests of Britain or America. Red Russia is fighting only for the defense of its country." Her criticism implied that it would be useless to form a second front in aid of Soviet Russia. No wonder that her remarks were vehemently denounced by the Government and people of Britain. Though this outburst of Lady Astor made no impression on the British people and their Government, it has to be admitted that there are certain political quarters which are not inclined to be reconciled with Bolshevist Russia. This is another factor, however minor it may be, that has influenced the British Government to pursue to some extent a tepid attitude toward the second front question.

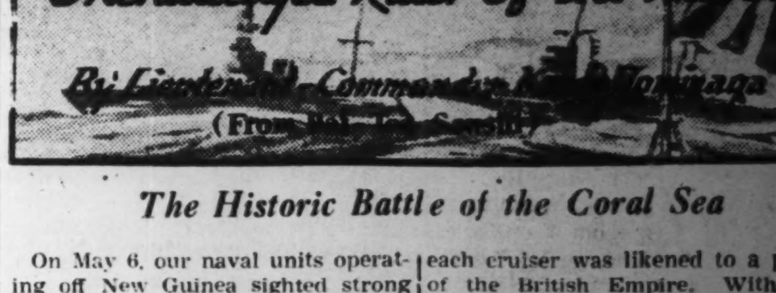
Some time ago, Churchill visited Moscow and assured Premier Stalin of all possible British assistance. That his assurance failed to satisfy the demands of the Red Muscovy is apparent from the dispatch of Wendell Willkie by Roosevelt as his personal emissary to Premier Stalin. Churchill in his discussion with Premier Stalin may not have referred only to the second front question, but may have covered a comprehensive list of subjects bearing on the situation of the entire world. Wendell Willikie's talk with Premier Stalin is most likely to give concentrated attention to the second front question attaching secondary importance to other problems.

There are three important Atlantic shipping lanes through which the United States can send war materials to Britain. One is the northern route via Greenland and Iceland, another a central course via Bermuda and the Azores and the third a southern one to Europe via the Cape Verde Islands. Of these three shipping channels, both the Azores and Cape Verde Islands belong to Portugal. In case America sends a large body of troops to Europe in order to set up a second front in conjunction with Britain, it will find it extremely difficult to carry out the necessary transportation without the cooperation of Portugal. It may be imagined that President Roosevelt has induced Brazil to declare war on Germany and Italy for the eventual purpose of winning Portugal to his side. It may also be conjectured that Roosevelt's present diplomatic maneuvers are designed to select an invasion outpost on the Iberian Peninsula. Similarly, it is within the range of possibilities that Britain's commando operations on the French coast may have been a mere fein to divert the German attention from the Iberian Peninsula, which Roosevelt may have chosen as the ideal location for a second front in Europe in consultation with Churchill.

It is inconceivable that Chancellor Hitler has not taken due note of this aspect of the issue. He may take necessary steps against Portugal through Spain before the Anglo-American plan can take any material shape. On the other hand, it is highly unlikely that Portugal will permit itself to be involved in the Axis-"Democracy" war by succumbing to the intrigues of London and Washington. Considering the whole question in this light, it appears that the prospect of organizing a second front during this year is not at all feasible. It is also a question whether the Anglo-American nations, which are not in a position to undertake offensive against Japan, Germany and Italy in any war sector, can possibly establish a second front within a reasonable time limit. For the present, the second front remains a catch-phrase, in spite of contrary Anglo-American declarations. The Axis Powers cannot but regard it as a mere political eyewash to make the Soviet Union bear the full brunt of the European war.

In the Periodicals

Bungei Shunju, Vol. 20, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Bungei Shunju-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Principle of New Order in Greater East Asia, Production of Man and Production of Materials, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Real Meaning of Restoration, Government Railways, General Nogi and Wounded Soldiers, and Paintings by Japanese.



The Historic Battle of the Coral Sea

On May 6, our naval units operating off New Guinea sighted strong formations of American and British warships in the Coral Sea. We began our attack on the 7th and by the 8th, scored the following brilliant results.

Vessels Sunk:

- 1 U.S. Battleship, California type (33,000 tons)
- 1 U.S. Aircraft Carrier, Saratoga type (33,000 tons)
- 1 U.S. Aircraft Carrier, Yorktown type (33,000 tons)
- 1 U.S. Heavy Cruiser Portland type (9,800 tons)
- 1 Big Tanker (20,000 tons)
- 1 U.S. Destroyer

Vessels Heavily Damaged:

- 1 U.S. Battleship, North Carolina type (35,000 tons)
- 1 British Battleship, Warspite (30,600 tons)
- 1 U.S. A-Class Cruiser, Louisvilla type (9,050 tons)

Aircraft Destroyed:

- 61 planes destroyed in air combat

The fierceness of the battle which rocked the entire world can be easily understood from our loss of 1 small aircraft carrier (a converted tanker) and the failure of 24 planes to return. Our air squadron which had been lying in wait for the enemy launched a most daring attack in concert with our naval units and proved its worth by smashing 2 highly prized aircraft carriers, 1 battleship, 1 heavy cruiser and 1 destroyer; and heavily damaging 2 battleships, and 1 cruiser. These damages inflicted on the enemy were fatal. From the tactical standpoint, it is obvious that the main strength of the American Navy in the Pacific had been decisively weakened.

On the other hand an immovable iron wall has been added to our strategical position by the control of the Mollucca Island. Western New Guinea, Corregidor, and solidifying of the defenses in our newly occuppied territories.

The attack made on Hawaii, followed by successive losses of strategical bases by the enemy, and the frequent destruction handed the British, Dutch, and Australian Allied forces; has dashed America's influence in Greater East Asia.

To cope with this development America and Britain have together been mustering their respective scattered battleships and aircraft carriers to organize another allied fleet. The underlying purpose of this plan apparently is an attempt to recoup their losses by defending Australia to the very last, and at the same time check the strengthening of our sea arm. But this plan has has broken down before our attacks, and proven to be but a mere dream.

Carrier Armada Smashed

The American naval tactic of using an aircraft carrier armada was fundamentally a plan of using carriers as the main fleet, protected by cruisers, destroyers, and such smaller warships. However, with the less of the main strength of the enemy navy in the opening battle of Hawaii, these carriers were put to use in guerrilla warfare attacking Wake, Marshall Island, and other points in the seas near New Guinea.

Following the loss of both the Saratoga and Yorktown, the American Navy had only 3 carriers left; the Ranger, Hornet, and Enterprise, to assist its already numerically inferior fleet. The immediate problem arose as to how America would consolidate these remaining carriers effectively, for even a brisk guerrilla campaign could hardly be expected any longer. New construction plans on paper will not materialize immediately. One carrier will probably be completed during the next year; possibly 2 by hurrying. But in the final analysis, converted merchantmen will have to meet the needs for the time being.

Though merchantmen can be reconstructed into carriers, these carriers which should be faster than battleships can only make 24 or 25 knots, and would therefore not be suitable for action as the nucleus of a fleet. Furthermore, its equipment would naturally be far inferior to aircraft carriers originally designed as such.

It is now an open fact therefore that the agony of the American Navy cannot but become more and more painful after having lost so many of her prized battleships and aircraft carriers.

Accompanying the reverses suffered by the American Navy, the British Navy also met disaster at the opening encounter in the Indian Ocean where she lost an aircraft carrier, a heavy cruiser, and numerous other ships.

It has been a well-known fact that the British Navy had been concentrating her naval strength on cruisers as a means of defending her communication and commerce between England and her colonies. In fact, each cruiser was likened to a pillar of the British Empire. With the loss of the Exeter there remained only 13 cruisers armed with 8-inch guns. Followed by the loss of 2 additional cruisers, the strength of the British Navy dropped dangerously, so that in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, as well as in the Greater East Asia waters she has been put into a most perilous predicament. Not only is she faced with extreme difficulty in her defense, but her hopes of recovering her lost naval strength is rapidly vanishing.

Fleet Escapes

A significant incident which would be well worth remembering is the flight of the battleships which were supposedly concentrated in the vicinity of Colombo, and which failed to show themselves in battle. In spite of the fact that it was already obvious that the British naval units fled due to the fear of our "blitz" operations, London continued to report that they were in search of the Japanese Naval Units, thus camouflaging her cowardly escape.

There no longer remains even the faintest image of the once gallant British Navy after the shameful flight of the Vampire from the Endau Sea, the tragic fate of the cruiser Exeter, and the cowardly desertion of her battleships from the Indian Ocean. Evidence of her waning might is plain from her helpless plight in eastern India in spite of her stubborn efforts to display her military strength and her repeated attempts to deceive the Indians.

Furthermore, with 100,000 tons of shipping sunk or captured, the very life-line linking the British Empire with her largest and richest field of exploitation has been severed.

But why have the American and British navies proven to be so miserably impotent? The answer is their arrogance and their conceit. While both the American and British went in for a lot of fanfare, neglecting their research in naval warfare, our Imperial Navy continued its research with religious fervor, developing new tactics and new armaments. While American and Britain were still playing with the "Nelson Touch" and the "Ring Formation," modern naval warfare had completely changed.

In any event, the British Navy is far from being the navy of a few years ago. Yet, her ranking naval men are apparently unaware of the great blunders and losses suffered. This is indeed a great misfortune for the British people who held such high hopes in their naval armada.

Government Criticized

An editorial appearing in the Daily Mail of April 16th severely criticized British war policy, asking whether Britain had a consistent war strategy. The editorial continued that the secret of victory rested on a thorough campaign, and that a makeshift patch-remedy strategy would never bring victory. In Norway, Greece, Crete, Malaya, Netherland East Indies, and Burma, the British forces were always "barely tiding over the emergency" and constantly taking a passive attitude. Viewing the progress of the war in these several theaters of war, there apparently was no strategy at all.

There were some who claimed that political maneuvering was largely responsible for military defeats. Of course, it is necessary to consider politics together with war strategy to a certain extent, but certainly not at the sacrifice of irreparable military defeat. Whether it was the lack of preparedness on the part of Britain to dispatch a force of sufficient strength to the Indian Ocean, or whether it was the usual lack of enthusiasm in establishing adequate defense facilities, British troops have been recklessly exposed to hazards.

Then again, as far as retreating is concerned, there are strategical retreats, but in every case the British retreats have been nothing but most disheartening.

Churchill has continued to deceive his people by cleverly explaining each successive defeat as due to lack of men, lost opportunity, etc. As far as the British Navy is concerned, successful warfare against the Axis has become impossible, and it would be no exaggeration to add that her mastery of the seas has completely vanished.

Subsequent Developments

The Indian Ocean campaign has been but a fragmentary part of the vast operations carried on by our naval units which spread out east to the Pacific Coast of America, south to Australia and New Zealand, and west as far as the eastern coast of Africa.

A fact that must be clearly understood is that the Indian Ocean campaign had been aimed solely at the British, as Premier Tojo stated, and not against the Indian people. However, as long as India continues to

(Continued on Page 5)